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Agricultural.

SILOS NEED NOT BE WEIGHT. ED.

"A cover to the silo, or weights, are wholly unnecessary. The silos that had no covers of any sort, last year, did not show more surface waste of silage than those covered with paper, boards and sawdust. Only two or three inches of silage molded where no urface protection was used. The two or three inches of white mold made an air-tight cover that offered all the protection needed. The silos covered with a foot of dry straw. well tread down, showed the least loss of any. Those who covered closely and of putting two hundred pounds per square foot on a potato heap.'

We copy the above from the June issue of the American Agriculturist. We do not believe the conclusions given are correct. At least they are entirely opposed to results of weighting in this State. Two years ago Mr. C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, decided not to use weights on his sile, and as a result lost a large amount of silage through moulding. It extended, if we remember correctly, over a foot in depth over the sile. Since then he has gone back to the system of weighting, and has not been troubled with mouldy silage. We have seen a number of nstances since which make us believe that covering and weighting the silage is necessary to its proper preservation. Wherever the air is not excluded there will be a certain amount of waste from moulding-the presence of every crack in the wall being easily traced by a corresponding line of mouldy silage. It looks to us as if such losses would be more costly than the weighting

of the silos and providing air-tight walls. We saw the silo of Mr. Wm. Wright, of Detroit, opened last fall. It was made airtight, with double walls of matched flooring and tarred paper. The ton was covered in the same manner, and the interior probably as near air-tight as possible. Not a pound of mouldy silage was in sight when a portion of the top covering was removed. It had a pleasant, vinous odor, and its green appearance and juiciness must have made it very appetizing to the fine lot of Short-

horns Mr. Wright was feeding. At the farm of ex-Senator Palmer last sea son when the feeding of silage began it was in fine shape. There was an immense lot of stock to feed—about 100 Jerseys, and a large number of Percheron horses. In spite of petition. this, too much of the top having been uncovered it spoiled before it had all been consumed. And feeding stock, especially breeding stock, with mouldy silage is a very dangerous thing to do, and if it is persisted in there will soon be complaints of abortions, etc.,

from the breeders who do it. We should advise those who are building silos to make them perfectly air-tight if possible, cover carefully, weighting sufficiently to exclude air from the very top layer, and they will not 'have complaints to make of their silage not keeping well.

The Pea or Bean Weevil.

In a bulletin issued from the Missouri Experiment Station the following is recommended as the best means of destroying this pest: "Put the peas or beans in a pail and cover them with water; if the water is warmed a little all the better, but this is not necestwelve hours, and every weevil will be de-stroyed, as the cavity contains the insect. stroyed, as the cavity containing the insect is soon filled by the water absorbed by the seed and the weevil is drowned."

ahould be saved for future reference.

WRINKLES AND GREASE VS. MUTTON MERINOS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have just finished reading our townsman, B. J. Wylie's, article, and can't refrain from at once giving my experience. Now, Bro. Wylie is one of our veterans in sheep breeding, and has probably forgotten more than I ever knew in that line, and has a splendid flock of sheep which are always well kept and a delight to see. Yet my experience does not coincide with his, and I quite agree with you, Mr Editor, in your ideas of breeding and selection of stock rams. My seven years' experience vindicates all you say. Our friend Wylie doubtless had in mind, when he wrote this article, the ram which he once owned by the name of "Oil City." This ram was the sire of my second crop of lambs, and a fine crop of lambs they were too, in all points of excellence, and splendid sheep they have made, every one of them. That same spring, "Oil City" was shorn at our shearing, cutting over 30 lbs of grease. The scoured fleece was currently reported as only weighing four lbs; but what cared I for this? his lambs made up for all deficiences in both sire and dam, and this was my first object lesson, given me by our friend himself. Your article calls to mind the experience of Major Cossitt. He used Clark's 119 in his flock to a limited extent for one year, and about the same time he also used Clark's Beauregard to about the same number of ewes, with most astonishing results in the line of stock rams. Among this crop of ram lambs was his noted ram Onondaga, another "Oil City," above mentioned; three of them were 30 pound fleeced rams. Several were used in this vicinity by different breeders, and have left a wonderful impress on their flocks. From this limited service I have heard Major Cossitt repeatedly say that Beauregard was all in wood, coarse, and elementary; harrows the best ram he ever used. Yet in Beaure-

nothing which one could admire. For the past five years I have used Mr. Lyman Clark's rams exclusively; the more wrinkly and greasy the better. Witness Boss Luck and Adirondack. This has cost me much money; perhaps more than any other breeder would think profitable. As a weighted report the greatest loss. There is no more necessity of weighting a silo than result my lambs average more fleece than the ewes of my first purchase; I have increased bone, weight of carcass and constitution in a remarkable degree. I am remarkably impressed with what you have to say in reference to the use of the fine fleeced rams. In the noted flocks in Vermont, perhaps nowhere is the result more clearly indicated than in the breeding of the Stowell stud flock, the proprietors of which have for two years used an out-cross, in

gard, either in fleece or form, there was

Mr Lusk's Julius. So far as "jarre, hair, or carpet wool" is means. Our sheep in this section are all Atwoods, and are not given to these ex-

crescences. Yes. Mr Editor, your ideas are worthy of commendation. Why sir, it is just as easy to breed plain sheep as "falling off a log."

The trouble is to sell'em. At our annual gathering, when our New York State ram peddlers come with the rest, I am pleased to hear them always expostulating, and telling breeders over and over again how they want big plain sheep out west: and yet when they come to buy our rams these same good fellows always talk mutton prices, and our friends across the water say they have plenty of that kind now. I should be glad to have some man make a practical demonstration of what can be done with mutton Merinos. With Armour's Chicago beef selling at 3c for forequarters. carcass in proportion, in the Syracuse market, and acceptable beef at that, where does

mutton come in? Col. F. D. Curtis, in a recent number the Country Gentleman, says that the breeding of mutton sheep in New York is in the same desperate condition as the feeding of stall fed cattle-both ruined by western com-

Let me close by saying that amid all these dull times there has perhaps been as much interest in the breeding of sheep in this immediate vicinity as in any section of our country. The flocks have all been well cared for, and in all of them great progress has been made; and this progress is wholly due to the judicious and persistent use of the noted stock rams, regardless of expense. H. CORDENIO SMITH.

MARCELLUS FALLS, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May

28, 1899. Shropshire Fleeces.

Owosso, May 27, 1889, To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your issue of May 18th, A. P. Gale Secretary of the Atlas Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association, reports a full blood yearling Shropshire ewe, owned by Calvin Bunnell, as yielding a fleece which weighed 7 lbs. 7 oz. Is this considered an average, or an extra yield for a sheep of this kind? I have a full blood yearling ewe of sary, as cold water will answer. Let the the same breed which produced a fleece of seed remain in the water from eight to just 10 lbs. If any one can beat it let us

Seven pounds seven ounces is a very good fleece for a yearling Shropshire ewe-above the average. Mr. Horton's ewe gave an ex-WE continue the publication of the Buile- tra heavy fleece, and from the sample sent tin on Silos and Ensilage prepared by Prof. us, we should say of very fine quality. Samuel Johnson, of the Department of Ag-Shropshire breeders are improving their riculture. It is a valuable contribution to fleeces rapidly, both in weight and quality, the literature on the subject treated of, and and certainly deserve great credit for the adthe issues of the Farmer containing it vances they have made within the past five the first brood and the later broods will vears.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPART- SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN GENE-MENT OF THE PARIS EXPOSI-TION.

From our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, May 19, 1889. In a summary promenade through the two miles of galleries devoted to the agricultural section, at the exhibition, one salient fact is apparent, and especially evident in the case of French exhibits—the importance given to artificial manures and their results. This is a progress due to the show of 1878. There is studied care devoted to the results and employment of complementary manures, both on the part of individual farmers as well as on that of collective farming societies. Clearly positive results and precise rules will henceforth be attainable. respecting the application of phosphates and nitrogenous substances over diverse soils and in various regions-and also under dissimilar climates and with different crops where farm yard manure was hitherto the exclusive manure employed.

promises to be very important. Not less by the letters of Messrs. Gale and Pierson, so will be the twelve competitive tests, for inserted in my first article, that the Hon. E. as many categories of agricultural implements and machinery. There will also be a general agricultural congress that will sit from the 3rd to the 11th of July, and another devoted to experimental farms and the working of a gronomical stations, from | G. Gale, the doctor's son, remarks with be-27th to 29th of June inclusive. At these gatherings several important questions will father "the honor (if any there be) of bringbe examined, and many practical problems | ing the first Merino sheep into Genesee discussed.

200,000 horse-hoes in France, or eight times

concerned, I do not know what friend Wylie hay-making machines and reapers, France

rakes. To supply this vast deficiency, the duty incumbs upon first, the large landed proprieters, and next, on mean-sized and small farm holders working by co-operative efforts. Here is a singular fact. In 1879, France imported agricultural implements and machinery, chiefly from England and United States, for over seven million francs; she exported similar goods to the extent of two million francs. In 1888, her total imports of agricultural machinery amounted to over 21/4 million francs, while exports under the same head, remained stationary. I have from time to time drawn attention to the progress France was making, in agricultural machinery; that machinery is neither so well made nor finished, as are the products of England and America; and its augmented sale is due to a longer system of credit that agricultural syndicates can obtain from local

the total arable soil in France-125 million acres, one-third of this area is waste, that is, uncultivated: 12 million acres have no roads, and 71/2 millions art under fallow. Further, sous per lb. A cauliflower, which can be purchased from the grower for one sous, costs twelve to the consumer. These contrasts own middlemen or sellers.

FROM every section of the country complaints are heard of the ravages by insect pests. In every district the potato bugs eem to be present in greater quantities than that "40 full blood Paular Merino ewes they have been any year since they first made average five pounds to the fleece." I retheir appearance. A little trouble and slight expense will counteract their ill effects. London purple, the cheapest of all insecticides, if properly used and in time, has never been known to fail in clearing the potato vines and fruit trees. In the bulletin of the Onio Agricultural Experiment Station for the flock of Dr. E. G. Gale, July 18th, 1853-March, 1889, Clarence M. Weed gives the following: "The pest is so easily kept in check by the use of London purple or Paris green, that it hardly pays to try any other method. Apply early. Do not wait till the vines are three-fourths eaten, but kill off no doubt but this flock at this day was the trouble you much less."

SEE COUNTY.

breeders of Michigan will unanimously vote

since passed into a proverb, that "He who

ever by stating that in quality those early

hundred and fifty-five and a half (555%)

pounds of wool, being a fraction less than

55 ounces per head, or to be more explicit,

say three pounds 6% ounces. The average

of my home flock would have been about

three pounds 10 ounces, but this general

average was reduced by the introduction of

a flock of about 40 purchased last winter

business collections, would produce.

to favor the FARMER and its readers with some account of their early experience. In saying all I mean of course the few that reyears ago doubtless nine-tenths have passed away; and the knowledge of the remaining few, if not soon recorded, will be lost for-The cattle show will be held in July, and ever. The attentive reader has observed,

ston County, N. Y., in 1848. Mr. Adrian coming modesty that the record gives to his County, if not into the State of Michigan.' My friend Gale might left out that little word "if." It is an honor, and the sheep

In no department of agriculture has France made such rapid progress as in that of agricultural implements and machinery, and in no other has she, it may be said at the same time, so much lee way to make up. In 1789, France had only 940,000 plows, and rollers were in keeping; the scythe alike cut grass and corn. All the year round, from two or three o'clock in the morning. the flail could be heard on the threshing floor. Much of the corn was carried to the stack yard on the horses and mules, and the manure was conveyed to the field in the same primitive fashion. In 1862, France possessed 2,500,000 plows, of which the one-fourth were of an improved pattern. At present there are 3,000,000 plows, and nearly all modern. In 1882, there were

more than in 1862. The invention of the threshing machine dates from the commencement of the nineteenth century; yet France had only 60,000 of these machines in 1852; at present she has 215,000. She had only 1,527 steam engines, fixed and portable, employed on farms in 1852; thirty years later, the number had risen to 9,300. Respecting had none at all in 1852; at present she has 27,000 horse hay-rakes, and 36,000 reaning machines. France wants 800,000 horse-hoes; 300,000 sowing machines, and a like number of reapers and hay horse-

manufacturer as a character we should all appreciate and cannot dispense with, I would not carry that respect to the extent of going back to those three pound fleeces of wool. It would weary the reader were I to lay before him my full comment upon the sheep and wool question at that early period, when I was intensely absorbed in mercantile, milling and other pursuits, aside from agriculture, which has always been the sheet anchor of my hopes. I find that in December, 1854, I purchased from R. Tracy 29 sheep and lambs, (his entire flock) for \$30. The flock consisted of a mixture of native and Saxony. The average weight of the first clip was one or two ounces less than three pounds. This was shorn in June, 1855. I find that in the autumn of the same year (1855) I purchased 20 ewes, being part of the flock raised by Hon. Daniel Dayton; and that the product of these two flocks, added to my farm stock, produced at the shearing of 1856, an average fleece of three pounds, two ounces. Judge Dayton was one of our most intelligent farmers and would not be supposed to have the worst sheep in the land. I further find that I bought in 1857 thirty-nine lambs of my brother, Moses Goodrich. On June 23, 1858, I make the following annotation: "This day finished shearing my flock of 162 sheep, and found the product to be as follows: Five

While on figures, it may be stated that of meat in Paris costs the consumer one to three francs per lb., though at the cattle market, the best stock fetch at the rate of 13 will enable the new movement about commencing to be understood, the abolition of intermediaries between farmers, that is the producers, and the consumers. In other words, the association of farmers to be their

series, the readers is invited to compare BY OLD GENESEE these figures with those which the columns NO. II. last few weeks. Particularly is the reader invited to contrast those old time fleeces The promptitude of the MICHIGAN FARMshown in the FARMER of May 18th. The riety. ER in laying my first article on this subject breeders of Atlas (though vigilant in imbefore its readers, admonishes me that I must be up and doing to complete the series. proving their flocks) have been exceedingly modest in advertising themselves. While cane sugar. This I will endeavor to do, though my attheir neighbors in the adjoining town of tention is divided among a multitude of Grand Blanc have both improved and adcares, among which forest fires and destrucvertised with commendable spirit, the breedtion of property have within the past few ers of Atlas have verified the scriptural adage weeks engrossed much of my attention. of "lighting a candle and putting it under a And right here I desire to invite all the pioneer sheep breeders of Genesee County

bushel." But let the breeders of the State take notice, it will be otherwise hereafter. New breeders are being raised up, and old ones are being aroused from their lethargy; and it may as well be understood that from main on earth, for of the pioneers of 40 this time forward the Atlas Sheep Breeders' Association is to be a permanent institution. Having at this their first effort placed themselves, not simply at the head of Genesee County, but of all that is known as northern Michigan, they have alike surprised themselves and the outside world. Look at the G. Gale's first importation of Merino sheep figures. Nine bucks were shorp, out of was made (from Addison County, Vermont) which only four fell as low as 25 pounds. in the year 1846, while that of Messrs. Perry, Here are the figures of the five best fleeces: Pierson & Goodrich was made from Living-

age, years. Lbs. Oz. James Arnold, buck . James Arnold, buck.....
James Arnold, buck.....

Charles Cheney, buck....

Eugene Goodrich, buck.... 36 32 28 26 25

Certainly here is an average pretty hard to beat, and if our breeders can sustain it in years to come they will do themselves great credit.

it to be such; and while for Messrs. Perry, One word in regard to the George Goodrich buck. This is the same sheep which Pierson and myself I desire to assert our claim to a share of the honor, we must be one year ago was sheared in public at content to take second place. It has long Hadley, and produced a fleece weighing 38 pounds four ounces. In the month of March causes two blades of grass to grow where last the sheep sickened, and two weeks bebut one grew before is a benefactor to the fore the shearing could not get up alone. human race." Who then will deny that the But taking a favorable turn, his admirers enterprising men who have caused from five were anxious to see him out, and under all or six to thirty pounds of wool to grow where these disadvantages he was placed upon the table, and the result was as stated, 32 pounds but three or four used to grow are also beneeight ounces, but for some unexplained reason the weight in the FARMER is given To show to the readers of the FARMER at only 32 pounds. Even the great smpire what kind of stock our early improvers had State of New York can take a back seat to start from, I will draw from the pigeon for this Michigan town on the banks of holes of my old desk a lot of carefully Kearsley's Creek, for as appears from the labelled samples of the wool of near 40 years last FARMER, its heaviest fleece, at its ago, and quote here some of the comments annual State shearing of April 10th and I made at the time. I will premise how-11th, was but 32 pounds 11 ounces. Were samples of wool are generally very fair and | we to indulge in the weird wild vagaries of the ancient Highlanders in the days of creditable-in fact they are just such wool as the manufacturer of the present day Ossian, we might well imagine that the spirits of Dr. Gale and Judge Smith, of would like to buy. But while I respect the Rowland Perry and the Thompsons and Judge Dayton were in viewless form floating upon the chill May winds, and hovering over the shearing tables, to witness with untold delight the grand results of their pioneer labors.

SUGAR BEETS.

[Report of Tests of Different Varieties at the Min-nesota Agricultural Experiment Station.] Seeds of four varieties of sugar beets were received from the Department of Agriculture, and were sown April 15, on a quarter of an acre of ground. The planting was in rows three feet apart, the seeds being sown with a drill. The soil was a clay loam which had been in clover sod for three years previous, and was broken in the fall of 1887. The plants were irrigated four times, cultivated six times and hoed twice. The estimated yield per acre is based upon the product of an average row of each kind 450 feet long.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES. Lane's Imperial.-Roots very smooth, skin white, shading to red above-growing well below ground; yield per acre, 30.45

Excelsior Sugar-Roots smooth, skin dull white, growing under ground; yield per acre, 29.04 tons.

Vilmorin Sugar-Roots smooth, skin white with a purplish tinge, somewhat wrinkled-growing below ground; yield per acre, 25.09 tons.

Improved Imperial Sugar-Roots rough. skin dull orange, growing one-half above the surface of the soil; yield per acre, 24.15 tons. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

from John Lee, of Farmers Creek." This Preparation of the Sample-The beets statement is instructive, as going to show were washed and dried with a towel; then what a miscellaneous lot, gathered from difweighed, the top and small rootlets cut off. ferent farmers, and mostly in the way of again weighed and this loss carefully noted Three average beets were taken and quartered parallel to the axis; a quarter from each Returning now to the old pioneer breeder Dr. Gale, I open a sample of the wool of 1852. beet was selected, and successive slices made lengthwise of each quarter were taken, the paper enclosing it being so saturated in all amounting to 200 grams (about 4-10 with oil from the wool it is somewhat dif-1b.), this was reduced to a fine pulp by gratficult to read the pencil marks, but I find ing, and afterward pulverized in a mortar: the juice was extracted by a strong filter gret that I am unable to say whether these press, and the marc moistened with boiling fleeces were washed or not. I further find water, the pressure renewed and this operation repeated until all soluble matter had that "one buck's fleece well washed weighed eleven pounds three ounces-June, 1852." been extracted and the residue was dry, care being taken to avoid undue diluting of the Another package of samples bears the folsolution. We have found the best results lowing label: "Samples of wool taken from from solutions containing from one-half to (102 fleeces weighed 632 pounds)." Here three-quarters of a per cent of sugar; the colwe have 91 ounces per fleece, being less than oring matter was precipitated by tannin and acetate of lead; it was filtered and the grape 5% pounds, but showing an increased sugar determined as before described under weight of eleven ounces to the fleece as the potatoes. The sugar in the beet is princiresult of one year's progress. There can be pally cane sugar, containing a small per cent

exceeded in the entire State. And now, solution with dilute (one to five) hydrowhile waiting for the third article of the chloric acid, on the water bath for fifteen minutes; about a drop of the dilute acid was used for each c. c. of the sugar solution. of the FARMER have exhibited during the The solution was neutralized with sodium carbonate and the sugar again determined; the difference between the results gives the with those shorn at Goodrich on May 1st, as | per cent of cane sugar present in each va-

The per cent of cane sugar is 95-100 of the grape sugar produced by inversion of the

Grape Cane Total Loss of The following table shows the yield of sugar in pounds per ton of beets, and also

the relative yield per acre, as computed from the above results of chemical analysis:
 Tons
 Lbs Sugar
 Lbs Sugar

 Variety.
 Beets Per ton of Per Acre
 Beets Beets Per ton of Per Acre
 Beets Per ton of Acre
 <

From the above it will be seen that there s quite a wide variation in sugar con'ent in the four varieties tried last season. Enough, however, has been developed to create a lively interest in the cultivation of the sugar beet in this State for the purpose of sugar production. The serious drawback seems to be the cost of the diffusion plant, as quite a

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

machinery.

large amount of capital is required to pre-

pare a suitable plant and furnish adequate

Bulletin from the Agricultural College Experiment Station-A Concise and Exhaustive Report of Seven Years' Experience at the College Farm.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

(Continued.)

The following schedule of questions is the one referred to previously, and the replies from prominent farmers in different sections of the State will be read with interest and profit, especially by persons in their vicinity who contemplate building a silo:

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO SILOS AND SILAGE.

When did you build your silc? 2. How is it constructed?

3. What crops have you ensilaged?4. What variety of corn have you found

nost satisfactory?

5. Do you plant in hills or drills? . At what stage of growth do you cut?

8. What is the average yield per acre?
9. Is this yield estimated or weighed? 10. Have you ever put corn in the silo un-11. Do you fill the sllo rapidly or slowly,

nd why?
12. Do you pack the ensilage as closely as

ossible during the filling?

13. What do you use for covering?

14. Do you advise moderate weighting?

15. What does your ensilage cost per ton or

er acre? 16. How many months after filling the silo

17. What was the condition of the ensilage? 18. Did it change after opening, if so, how?
19. Do you feed ensilage alone, or in comination with dried fodder and grain?
20. What is your opinion of ensilage for

milk production?
21. In your opinion, is the quality of milk injuriously affected by feeding ensilage

22. Have you had any experience in feed-ng ensilage to sheep, swine or horses?

23. In your opinion, can storage be secured n any other way, for an equivalent amount f fodder, so cheaply as in the silo? 24. With your experience, do you consider this method of preserving fodder economical and satisfactory? Would you advise your brother farmers to build silos?

The numbers used for the replies correspond to those of the questions.

Some of the matter used was not received in reply to the inquiries noted, but bears an earlier date, hence the difference in arrange-ment.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ON SILO AND EN-SILAGE.

From E. L. Lockwood, Petersburg, Mich. 1. Summer of 1888.

2. Of wood, above ground, 30x30x20. Corn only. Location, circumstances, the amount of work, the season, all would modify the ques-tion of profit. I planted four varieties: Ohio,

or large Dent; Pride of the North; King Phillip, and very small Yellow Flint. This permitted me to plant up to June 17, maturing fully before the heavy frosts.

5. Drills.

6. From six to ten quarts, according to resist of the heavy large and the stellar.

variety. If the kernel is large and the stalks small, more seed; if kernel is small and stalks large, less. My corn averaged an ear to each stalk, which I make the object. 7. Fully mature; beginning to glaze or dent. 8. Ten tons. One acre of best land 30 tons 9. Estimated by your standard per cubic

ot settled ensilage.

10. No.
11. Was seven days putting in 150 tons, but put in 40 tons in one day, hoping to know for myself and not for another. Result, sour ensilage. Slow filling saves lateral pressure and makes sweeter ensilage by generating more heat and settling closer.

12. Ensilage will pack itself, except along the outside. We leave a pile in the center each night as we stop cutting. This will heat

rapidly. We fill the corners with this and pack as close as possible.

13. Used two thicknesses of boards, tarred paper between, last year. Shall use only paper next year, with prairie hay, wet straw, chaff, mulch of any kind, the heavier the

14. Yes, if you can get the weight on theaper than you can lose a few inches of en-

silage.

15. Seventy-seven cents per ton, exclusive of rent for land. Expect to make it for 50

of rent for land. Expect to make it for so cents next year.

16. Three months.

17. Perfect except in two places where boards swelled and raised up, letting the air full upon the ensilage. This turned black to the depth of six inches in from the end. About three feet further in from the end where the three in ways, a white mould. This, also are the common three in ways. air came in was a white mould. This, altuough apparently spoiled, was all eaten by

the cattle.

18. It was taken out at one end to the depth of five feet at two opposite corners to get at doors opening into mangers for feeding. The ensilage being much looser on top than lower best shearing flock in the county of Genesee; of grape sugar; the cane sugar was inand it is doubtful if at that time it could be verted (process of hydrolysis) by heating the top, leaving even surface well packed, did

not re-heat or spoil, being left 40 days exosed to the air.

19. Feed once a day, one bushel, mornings, our pounds mixed grain fed with the endiage. Corn stalks at noon. Clover hay, six ounds corn and oats, at night, to each cow. 20. Before opening the silo we were feeding shocked corn, ears and all, the same as put into the silo; the same amount of grain and hay, making all conditions as nearly alike as possible. ossible, except ensilage and the same corn ried. The result was to increase the milk about 25 per cent, and butter about the same

21. No.
22. Sheep none. Hogs and chorses eat it

22. Sheep none, Hogs and Dhorses eat it greedily.

23. No. Storage space about one-fourth.

24. We have a barn holding 150 tons of hay, stabling 36 head of cattle, cost \$600. Our silo holds 300 tons, stables for 45 head of cattle, cost \$600. Think perhaps the barn will last the longer as it is kept dryer. One-tenth of the land or ten times as much fodder per acre, estimating land at \$50 per acre, rent should be \$3 per acre. Cost of making one ton of be \$3 per acre. Cost of making one ton of hay and putting in barn, 50 cents; cost of raising and putting in silo of one ton of corn the same, 50 cents; product per acre, one ton hay, ten tons corn, or three tons hay, 30 tons corn. My yield last year would correspond with the above. My advice would correspond with the above. My advice to brother farmers to build silos is best conveyed in the fact that I expect to build another silo the coming summer. If I can not sell the farms I must make them pay. The silo promises more help in that direction than

anything else in my experience. From C. G. and J. R. Learned. Port Austin, Mich.

1. In 1885. 2. We have three silos, built continuously. No. 1 is 15x15x26 ft. deep. Nos. 2 and 3 are each 10x15x26 ft., all inside measure. The foundations are all alike. We start on rock foundation three feet below the surface and build a good 18 inch cellar wall for the first ten feet. This we plaster well on inside with best cement, so that it is a good cistern.

On silo No. 1, the next 10 ft. is built of

on silo No. 1, the next 10 ft. is built of dressed 2x hemlock, laid up elevator style. On silos Nos. 2 and 3 this 10 ft. is a balloon frame 2x8, sheeted on the inside with inch coards put on horizontally. These are covered with two thicknesses of tarred building paper, and over this a course of boards put on perpendicularly.

The last six feet of all the silos are just temporary side heards.

and oast six feet or all the shos are just temporary side boards.

All the walls must be plumb.

3. Corn and clover (large red), corn with peas and oast, and corn only.

4. We use Evergreen Sweet and large West-

ern Dent, planted together. 5. In drills three feet apart and about 15 inches in the drills.

When the ears are glazed.

If all things are favorable "a big pile."

 No.
 We take plenty of time and fill slowly; one day in one silo and the next in the other. We find our ensilage comes out sweeter and in better shape where it has a chance to hea and the gas so generated to escape before

covering.

12 * ve keep one man in the silo to spread the ensilage and see that it is well and closely packed around next the walls.

13. Inch boards; paper between. 14. Yes.

15. No account. 16. Fill from the last of September to first part of October. Generally open November 15th to 20th. 17. No; one. 18. No. We uncover a strip five feet wide

and feed from top to bottom of silo and then open another strip.
19-20. We are feeding 47 milch cows this winter and the flow of milk is nearly the same

see from pasture. Our ration is a cubic foot of ensilage per day to each cow, in two feeds, with bran and shorts on it, and what hay they will eat up cleanly after. Eustiage, only, is too loosening a ration.
21. We have a number of milk customers and they are all well satisfied with the quality

and flavor of the milk. 22. Yes. Horses like it, and hogs do well on clover ensilage.

23. Decidedly not. After the farmer has his silo filled he will return to it in the morn-ing and wonder if the bottom has fallen out, and wondern the bottom has taken out, and he will have a chance to "round it up" three or four times, and then he may begin to look around the field to see if he has truck enough on the place to fill the "confounded thing." We know, from experience, that 17

thing." We know, from experience, that is acres of good corn can be put in a very small 24. It has been a success with us, and we consider it a very satisfactory feed, and the cheapest way to preserve fodder. Yes, if a farmer wants to be in the front; to "get there" he must have a silo, well filled. Merrill, Fifield & Co., Bay City.

Am sorry to say cannot answer all the ques one as fully as desirable, not having facilities for weighing, etc., and only put up silo as an experiment, but am so well pleased with the result, will add another one this fall and know more about it next year. not be without a silo if we only had twenty head of cattle and the cost twice as much. nead of cattle and the cost twice as much.

1. Last summer.

2. Having in our barn a bay 16x32 ft., we made two bins or silos, 16 ft. square, by boarding up on inside of the joist, leaving an air space of eight inches, and on both sides of

oist, or outside and inside, building paper and boards, then planking up inside with two-inch plank to hold it firm, making it 16 ft. 3. Corn, sowed. 4. Small eight rowed yellow, white dent,

also southern ensilage.

5. Drills, plugged each alternate tooth of a common wheat drill. common wheat drill.

6. Don't know.

7. Cut it just before frost came, getting full 8. We had about five acres, estimated two

hundred tens. 9. Estimated. 11. As fast as we could with one medium

11. As fast as we could with one medium sized cutter to get the work done.

12. Men tramp down after each load is cut only moderately.

13. Building paper and boards.

14. Yes, we filled the small loft over silo with pea straw, that was all the weighting it had, and that only a month after filling, but am satisfied ought to have left it longer.

15. About 40 cents per ton to put up; can do it for less this year.

16. About 40 cents per ton to put up; can do it for less this year.

16. Opened ours December 2, 1888.

17. Splendid.

18. After feeding two months, taking it out from top to bottom across the silo, the side exposed would mold a little, but would not prevent cattle from eating it.

19. Used it as a midday meal—in the mornings fed cut straw with a little bran or mid-

 Used it as a midday meal—in the moings, fed cut straw with a little bran or n dlings, then turned out until about 2 or 3 o'clock, then put up, and all grown animals given a bushel basket full of ensilage, and young ones in proportion; then sometimes a little hay at night, not often.

20. No experience can tell.

21. Don't know.
22. No, only horses; it does well with them.
23. No, decidedly, no.
24. Yes, we never wintered our herd so cheaply or satisfactorily as this winter; will add one more silo this summer; we have fed about 60 head from the five acres from De-cember 2, 1888, to now, March 5, on one silo 16 ft. square, and have one more silo of same size yet to feed, and think it will feed the herd

at least six months, from 30 to 60 bushels a

C. F. Moore, St. Clair.

1. In 1886. (Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

that will shell from 40 to 50 bushels and grin

from 6 to 12 bushels of corn per hour with the horse power, either tread or sweep. Will should not be sweep. Will should not be sweep.

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NOTES FROM FRANCE.

From our Paris Correspondent. Dr. J. Schlechter has devoted long and serious attention to the question of heredity, as bearing on size, with mares. It is impossible to draw any precise conclusion from his remarks, because followed by so many exceptions. The following are among the most important: The greater the size of the sire, the greater will be that of the progeny, as compared with the mare. In the case of mean and equal sized parents, the size of the foal will be relatively less. It is when a mare is crossed by a sire of pure, or demi-blood, that the influence of the latter is most apparent. Where a sire of pure English blood crosses an Arab mare, the progeny will exceed the average size of the par-

Professor Lanson has instituted a series of experiments to demonstrate the superiority of the mule over the horse, in the double point of view, of digestive power and capacity for work. The former quality is inherited from their sire-the ass, which possesses it to a higher degree than even the horse or the mule. Having a greater digestive power, that is, the ability to extract more energy from their food, scientifically explains why mules have, relatively, a superior capacity for work; and hence, whenever practical, it is better to prefer the mule to the horse as a motive power.

The Gascon so fed his horse that by reducing its rations day by day he succeeded to keep the animal alive till its food was brought down to a single straw-but then it died. To feed horses on saw-dust, mixed with other ingredients-stone broth is good when beef is in it; cannot be promising at first sight. That kind of nutrition was experimented upon Parisians during the 1870-71 siege and did not provoke benedictions. The Austrian minister of war delegated Messrs. Polansky and Latschenberger to test how a part of the rations of two cavalry horses, consisting of saw-dust, would affect their health. They employed fir, poplar and elder tree saw-dust to the extent of five lbs., made into a biscuit form, with proportionate elements of bran, salt, meal, leaven and flour. The horses did not take to the composite loaf, which besides purged them. Given to an outsider, the animal refused the preparation.

Where animals, horses and sheep to wit, have their teeth sound and complete, there is no advantage to be gained by crushing their grain rations. It is otherwise in the case of old horses, cattle and pigs. These remarks do not apply to grain -oats for example, which is simply bruised or flattened. the husk cracked but the kernel not pulverized, and that a mill can be regulated to effect. This flattening of the grain for draught horses, which are heavy and fast feeders, is a notable aid to the digestion of their rations, and will enable a serious econ omy to be effected in the amount of food.

Respecting beans, much discussion is tak ing place as to the most profitable manner to | ton Park, Chicago, but it does not look as if give them as food. Ought they be ground, steeped or cooked? When the bean has been well ripened and satisfactorily harvested, and sufficiently hard, have them ground, If soft, from a wet season or bad saving, cook them and feed with cut straw. In the ase of hard and old beans steeping is held to be the best way of treating them, always preferring rain water or that which is pure matters in the bean more soluble, and hence more assimilable.

The Cruelty of Docking Horses.

pescribing the manner of docking horses as practiced by some of the veterinarians of that city, a New York daily gives the follow ing: "A rope is thrown over the neck of the horse; the ends brought between his forelegs and under his pasterns. A sudden jerk draws up his legs-he falls helpless to the floor, and his legs are tied. He is then secur ed with a twitch, which is twisting a small rope around his nose, which is very sensitive, so as to divert his attention from the tail. Behind is a furnace, knives, a large pair of shears, and searing iron.

The operator folds back the hair from the joint to be divided: the knife rapidly severs the skin, the huge shears are applied-the horse struggles, and the tail is off. Then the iron at a white heat is applied, and the bleeding is arrested. The cheers of the audience and the subduing influences of the twitch drown the cry of pain, that is never brought from the horse except when in great agony; for this noble animal is one of the few which endure ordinary pain without a whimper. After the horse has been mangled he rises to his feet, and is certainly a different creature! He stands shivering with pain, his head drops, his eyelids close, and the stump of a tail is drawn close to his flanks. He is a perfectly subdued horse ! But the surgeon does not think it necessary to explain that the operation performed is very similar to the amputation of a leg or arm on the human, and surely no one can say that this is not a painful operation. The parts are supplied with skin, muscles, nerves, bloodvessels, ligaments, bones-in fact the same structure as one's limb-and were it desired, the same pathologic condition which would exist in a man's arm or leg would also take place in a horse's tail. It is just as sensitive to the touch and to pain as any other part of the body. It is claimed that it takes but a short time to perform the operation. Admit it; we have on record a case where a prominent surgeon of Bellevue has amputated a leg in forty-five seconds: but would shortness of time justify the operation, except when occasioned by disease?"

The Value of a Good Stallion. Individuals do not appreciate, as they should, the public spirit which has prompted so many to purchase, at heavy cost, choicely bred stallions to use in the State, and improve the quality of the stock. Every man who brings a valuable horse is a public benefactor, and only when years have passed can there be any measure of the results follow ing such an importation. When one stops to consider how much is involved in the purchase, the heavy risks to be borne, and the expense attending the keeping in condition of such a horse, the service fees

and this provides for free return next year if a foal is not secured.

The public do not appreciate, we say, the efforts of the breeders who have and hold these horses for the public good. If they did they would be more particular about the character of the brood mares, would give them better care and attention during the period of gestation, feed more liberally while supporting a colt, and thus grow a better class of steck. Instead of so much grumbling about service fees, there should he a better appreciation of the worth of food and care upon the dam and her foal. These fees are remarkably low when compared with the merit of the horses, and what they are able to transmit when the conditions are observed. Instead of so much talk about high charges, there should be a better con ception of the worth of the foal at maturity, and how this may be gained. The sale of a weanling for \$3,000, or a week old colt for \$1,000, tell, not only of the appreciation of the stallion, but also of the breeding, feedng, care and attention given the dam, not only this year, but every year, and which has preserved her in all her excellence, so

that she is able to produce the best of which she is, or ever was, capable. Not the cost of service, the value of the celt when one, two or three years of age. should be in the mind of the farmer, and without any leaning to extravagance the selection should always be made with reference to quality of offspring. There must be a looking forward to results, rather than a measuring of present costs. Better destroy the mares at once than breed year after year to inferior, small sized, unsound stallions. even though the service be free. It costs as nuch to grow a poor colt as a good one, and low grade stock multiplies altogether too rapidly .- Maine Farmer.

Horse Gossip.

FRED FOLGER is expected by his friends to prove a great horse this season. He is in fine

THE owner of Spokane, winner of the Kentucky Derby, refused an offer of \$25,000 for him the other day. THE chestnut mare Aubertine, which got s

ecord of 2:161/2 at the recent trotting meeting in Philadelphia, was got by Lucifer, a son of Lexington, her dam being by Sharp's Stanley.

Col. HENRY S. RUSSELL, owner of the fourcear-old Edgemark, has announced his intenon of not starting him in class races, but he offers to match him for a race or series of races with Bell Boy.

WE learn from Mr. Levi S. Gould, says the American Cultivator, that the evidence gathered by him concerning the breeding of Waxy has convinced S. D. Bruce, compiler of the Lexington, out of a daughter of Grey Eagle. and she will be so recorded.

Stakes at Latonia on Tuesday last by Comeo-Taw. It is evident Proctor Knott is out of undition, as he carried eleven pounds less weight, and was beaten easily. He is to meet Spokane in the American Derby at Washing he would be fit for a hard race so soon.

DR. MARTIN WILCKENS, professor in the Ag. cultural College at Vienna, Austria, who is in America gathering statistics on all subjects connected with farming, and who spent some time in the Blue Grass region, says of Kencky horses: They are best trotters in the world. I have heard the claim disputed by admirers of Fartar and and running. This renders the albuminous Russian horses, but after examining the horses I saw in the Blue Grass region I insist that they lead the world."

> THE Board of Stewards of the Grand Cen tral Trotting Circuit met at Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday last, and assigned the following dates to associations in the circuit: Cleveland, July 30 to Aug. 5 inclusive: Buffalo, Aug. 6 to 9 inclusive; Rechester, Aug. 13 to 16 inclusive; Poughkeepsie, Aug. 20 to 23 inclusive; Hartford, Aug. 27 to 30 inclusive; Springfield, Sept. 3 to 8 inclusive; Albany, Sept. 10 to 13 yet have preserved their characteristics so inclusive; New York, Sept. 17 to 20 inclusive Philadelphia, Sept. 21 to 27 inclusive.

> Guy, the gelding owned by W. J. Gordon of Cleveland, O., is to be handled by Budd corn with equally good looking seed-ears to Doble this season. He is known as one of the fastest but most erractic horses on the track at present. He cost Mr. Gordon \$10,000 when four years old, has not made him any money. and it was a surprise to every one when he had the horse bought in at the Fasig sale for sufficient data for generalization, we may \$30,000, after an outsider had bid \$29,500 for him. He is expected to show better temper ness in our corn we must select seed ears than beretofore this season, and if he does from those plants which bear ears nearest which will down him.

MR. GEORGE E. BROWN, of Aurora, Illinois sailed from New York for England, Saturday, May 25th, on the Cunard steamship Etruria. for the purpose of bring over his annual importation of Cleveland Bays and English Shires. Messrs. Brown & Co. have for a num ber of years imported only yearlings, which they mature on their farm near Aurora, therefore having to offer only fully acclimated stallions which are raised in a plain, practical way and not forced for the sake of rapid growth. Parties purchasing from them are sure to obtain reliable foal getters. They expect to import this year somewhat larger than usual, and to make room for the increased number will give unusual bargains in Holstein cattle, of which they have a large number. Their herd is too well known to need comments. Parties thinking of purchasing should not fail to avail themselves of this chance to procure foundation stock at favor able prices.

Says the N. Y. Herald: "Don't be afraid of breeding too large horses. The people of the present day want them. The best farmers will have them, and the heavy freighters in the cities cannot do without them. The size of the horse of the future will fix its value. The boom is up for big ones, so don't neglect to breed them, and afterward to feed them. A big pair of half-breed Normans that are well matched will bring \$500 as quickly as one silver dollar will bring another. The best horse for the farmer to raise is the draft horse. The 1,400 to 1,700 pounds draft horse requires no special experience or training to sell, and the farmer has no need of a professional trainer. A ready market is constantly open for the draft horse. The demand far exceeds the supply. The farmer can turn them into cash at their real value more quick ly than any other class or horses. While cattle, sheep and hogs have been so depressed the past year or two, the draft horse breeders have met an active demand at big prices; in fact, they are masters of the situation, and past by, say the 20th, which will allow them less than one and a half million bushel

it begins to look as if the market for big they can be planted up to the 23th of June. corses is getting about all it can take. While The cultivation is simple, but I advise that we look for lower prices to prevail in this it should not be very deep or any later than class of horses, as well as all others, there will yet be a good margin of profit at a consider able reduction in prices.



A Home-made Corn Planter The Western Stockman thus describes

corn planter of domestic manufacture which it recommends to those who have little corn to plant. It is made in this fashion: Take round stick about two inches in diameter, chamfer or bevel it on the large end, all upon one side of the stick, letting the slope extend up about six inches. Now take a piece of sheet iron, tin or any piece of old stove pipe 15 to 20 inches long, three to four nches wide at one eud, eight to 12 at the other. Nail the small end of the sheet to the chamfered end of the stick just a little below the top of the bevel, leaving the hole sufficiently large for the corn to drop through easily, and nail each side of the sheet to the sides of the stick and you have a complete corn planter, which will surprise you. Smooth the upper end for a good hand hold. Fill your pocket with corn and as you step forward insert your planter in the hill to be planted with the beveled side towards you, and as you naturally step forward drop three or four kernels in the mouth of the hopper, which you can do without bending your back, and as you withdraw the planter the corn drops into the bottom and the act of withdrawing will, nine times out of ten cover the corn, but as you step forward to the next hill it naturally comes in your way to step on the hill, which is a good thing to hasten its germination and to prevent its drying out. I used this with great satisfaction for several years. You can plant nearly as fast as you can walk after you become accustomed to its use, besides you know that you plant every hill and know just how much you are putting in each hill.

Pedigree Seed-Considerations for Im-

provement of Corn. The value of pedigree in seed, as an idea, seems as reasonable as that of pedigree in animals. In both cases it is but the expression of a general law of evolution, that concentration of qualities by breeding within definite lines tends to develop strength or prepotency; but it is to be remembered that it is just as easy to strengthen bad qualities as good ones. In pedigree seed we have seed with intensity of characters, which, if of the proper sorts, tends not only to secure uniformity of quality in the crop, but fur-"American Stud Book," that she was by nish a plant capable of greater resistence to unfavorable conditions of climate and culture. In growing pedigree seed and scrub seed side by side, if the soil be fertile, the PROCTOR KNOTT was beaten in the Hinyar climate propitious, and all conditions eminently favorable, the amount of the crop may be equal from the two kinds of seed but let unfavorable conditions arise, and such do arise in average localities and seasons, then the difference between the two the pedigree seed in overcoming conditions

and securing product. In common parlance. owever, the term pedigree carries with it the idea of improvement; that is of artificial qualities which are of value and which have been fixed; and implies excellence in the individual and in its ancestry through a long line of progenitors. Hence we may say that thoroughbred corn is a sort the farmer can afford to buy and pay high for; but in using this phrase we must also caution that an illbred thoroughbred is meanness intensified. Pedigree corn may develop the power of

resistance to cross fertilization. I have found two varieties of flint corn, one in Waushakum, a carefully bred variety, the other the Silver White flint, a naturally bred variety, which have been grown for years any time be observed. Pedigree can also develop the power of ripening at about the same time every year; while I have known ripen early one year, and thus escape frost, and very much later than the frosts in another year. If several years' observation with a very large number of varieties affords enunciate the formula that to secure earli and retains his speed, it will be a great horse the ground. This deduction is founded on the fact that in comparing a large number of varieties the earlier the ripening the nearer the ground is the ear; there we have generally found the earliest ears to glaze. This exception, however, is to be noticed: when the stalk bears two ears or more, the uppermost ear always ripens normally be fore those that are below it. For illustra tion, ears of the Golden Pop, which ripens its seed in mid-August, are so low that they often seem to come out of the ground; matures its crop by the last of October. often bears its ears above the reach of an ordinary man; the Marblehead sweet corn, and Stowell's Evergreen sweet furnish an other illustration, and many more might be

given .- Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, in N. Y.

Cultivation of Beans. The soil for the growing of field beans is of much consequence. Neither a very light sandy soil nor a heavy clay soil is desirable. A sandy loam of good fertility or a welldrained clay loam will produce the best crop. While a poor soil will produce a poor crop, it is equally true perhaps that an extremely rich one is undesirable. I speak of dwarf or bush beans, upon which a very rich soil will have the effect to make them run to vine rather than to fruit. At the same time it will cause the bushes to fall over, by which they will be damaged and in some cases be longer in maturing and in danger of frost in

The culture of the California tree bean differs from that of other beans only in giving nem greater room. The beans should be planted eighteen inches apart in the rows, ne bean to a place, and the rows should be 2 1-2 to three feet distant. They should be and Russia alone produces more than does planted as soon in May as danger of frost is the United States. Europe imports not charged in Maine are but trivial. The great about the only class of breeders that can set to mature before frost and before continued and the United States exports less than

ecessary to keep the weeds down.

So the task is easy. The danger to the bean crop comes in the fall through prema ture frost, or by continued rains at the gath ering time. When ripe they are usually cut and left in the rows or small mows to dry, but they are as liable to damage as hay by rain. Judgment must be used as to time of cutting and curing, and one should be active about it. It would pay as in other crops to spread them out in barn or in sheds The threshing is done by the flail or tramping out for small lots, but large ones require the thresher, in which the work is done by taking out the cylinder.-Indiana Farmer.

Germination of Parsnip Seed. E. J. Brownell, in a communication to the Orange County Farmer, gives his experience in growing paranip seed for his own use as follows: I had such poor success in obtaining a good stand of parsnips, a vegetable we use largely in our family, from purchased seed, often having to sow them over twice, and then sometimes failing entirely, I resolved to try one year and raise some seed for myself, to see if I would have any better success. I accordingly left one or two roots in my bed when plowing my garden in the spring, which I found occupied but little space, and raised from them a large amount of seed which I sowed the following year, and found it germinated quite as readily under the same conditions as any other kind of vegetable seed. I planted it the following year, with the same result, and then thinking to test its vitality where kept over till the third year, used it on a small part of my bed but sowing enough new seed to depend on, in case of failure with the old. A very small proportion of this seed came up and of some which I sowed of it the next (fourth) year, not a seed grew, through where I sowed new seed of the previous year's growth, and also that kept over one year, nearly if not quite every seed sown at the same time in the same bed gerninated readily.

This was a dozen years or more ago, and since that time I have always made it a point to sow seed of this vegetable, and also of salsify, which I know to be of the previous year's growth, or at the longest not more than two years old, and have no trouble with lack of germination.

I am not prepared to offer any explanation of why seed of these vegetables obtained from leading and reliable seedsmen should fail, but believe that by growing our own parsnip seed, we have a cheap and easy remedy from the evil and that it will pay us to do so.

The Wheat Crop and Crop Reports.

It would seem that the calculations of rop experts must have been at fault, else ng ere this the wheat market would have shown the advance that was so generally predicted last summer and fall. In spite of the figures produced by the bulls, wheat has not reached \$1.50 or flour \$10 per barrel. In a letter to an Albany paper, Mr. crops will clearly illustrate the superiority of W. Rattoone points out what he considers the fallacious assumption of the crop regard to the amount required to supply the home demand, which for years stood of the year. These trusts represent a capital in the way of importing countries, has of \$123,300,000. and that no more do w hear that 4 3-4 bushels per capita are required to meet the home demand. This is true, but some of our crop experts still hold that the amount is 4 1-2 bushels per capita,

which is also too high. Many of our crop statisticians do not think that over four bushels per capita are required to meet the home demand for food. Of late years our crop experts have been cutting down their estimates of the amount required for our home food supalongside a hundred different varieties, and ply, and the foreign countries importing grain have been able to make estimates of completely that no trace of mixture could at the amount we could spare them, which of the average of those engaged in that branch were nearer the amount we afterward sent

The New York Commercial Bulletin in a recent issue gives figures to prove that the fundamental principles of success which the consumption of wheat in this country for food and in the arts for the eight years ended with the crop of 1881, did not exceed 4.18 bushels of 60 pounds yearly. For the six years ended July 1, 1888, it gave figures to prove that the consumption for food and in the arts yearly did not exceed 4.13 bushels of 60 pounds each. The amount of wheat annually consumed in the arts is estimated at fifteen million measured bushels, and if the agricultural bureau's statements of the weight of the wheat crop for the years referred to above an carrect the amount consumed for food and in the arts was four bushels of 60 pounds each or less. Figures and opinions are overwhelmingly opposed to Mr. Dodge's estime of 4 1-2 bushels per capita, and it is time he was thoroughly investigating the matter and giving a lower estimate, or else but the Curagua, which with difficulty offering something in defense of his position. - American Miller.

Statement Showing the Amount of our

Various Exports. The May report of the statistician of the agricultural department contains the result of the investigation into the deficiencies of surplus of each European nation, especially in the production of American agricultural products that seek foreign markets. As a single year's data would be misleading, the average imports and exports of ten years are taken to obtain the net deficiency of surplus. The net European deficiency is thus shown as to the cereals, fibres, butter, cheese, etc., in connection with European

production. As to wheat, the report shows that Europe is practically the only market that America can have for this cereal, and she imports only 144,000,000 bushels a year, raising 1,200,000,000 bushels herself, more than half of the world's crop and twice that of all America. Of the European deficiency the United States supplies 95,000,000 bushels. In oats and barley there is a very small international trade. Rye is the great bread grain of Eastern and Central Europe,

make a sum half as large as the product of Illinois or of Iowa or Missouri. Great Britain takes nearly three-fourths of the total, or 62,000,000 bushels, and this country exports 68,000,000 bushels.

Of potatoes Europe grows more than she needs, while the United States supplies her deficiency from Canada and Germany Only Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal, of all European nations, do not produce enough butter. To make up the deficiency of 25,000,000 pounds the United States exports 24,000,000. It requires 140,000,000 pounds of cheese to supply the European deficiency, of which 118,000,000 are furnished by the United States. Europe has to import all her cotton, the average annual mports being 2,636,000,000 pounds. The United States sends her 1,850,000,000 pounds.

Europe gets from South America, Asia Africa and Australia two or three times a nuch wool as she imports from the United States. The net deficiency of Europe i 780,000,000 pounds, slightly more than is produced there. The United States pro duces four-fifths of the wool manufactured nere. The aim of the wool grower of this country is to supply the home manufacturer if possible; never to export raw wool. If there ever shall be a surplus it will bring more money to the wool grower if sent abroad in the manufactured form. The United States imports net 69,000,000 pounds of wool every year.

The statement shows that Europe pro uces as much tobacco as the United States -500,000,000 pounds annually—and could asily produce all she needs, but the Amer can tobacco is desired for two reasons-i s cheap and very desirable for fortifying the European product. So the United States furnishes 242,000,000 pounds of the innual deficiency of 324,000,000 pounds. In conclusion the statistician says:

About one-tenth of our agricultural pro ucts is exported. No other nation exports proportion. Yet the articles o large a shipped abroad are few. They are cotton. tobacco, meats, breadstuffs, and cheese.
All the other articles together are but three per cent of the exports.

Firs, convulsions, dizziness and headache are prevented and cured by using Warner's Safe Cure. Why? Dr. Owen Rees says: "The tenuity (watery condition) of the blood in Bright's Disease produces cerebral symptoms, the serous (watery portion) is filtered through the blood vessels of the brain, causing anæmia and subsequent head symptoms." That is why these symptoms yield to Warner's Safe Cure. It gets rid of the Bright's Disease and prevents the blood from becoming watery.

Agricultural Items.

man says good milk does not have animal odors. If it has, it has contracted them in dependently of the cow.

ALFALFA seems to promise well in Dakota: and may prove to be of great value. If it can withstand the weather there is no doub of it being a boon to farmers.

IT may be a relief to those who find comfort gurerers. He says the popular fallacy in the they, to know that 19 trusts have been than they, to know that 19 trusts have been

> W. H. YEOMANS, in the Ploughman, says: We believe it may safely be laid down as a sure and safe maxim, that without the practice of tillage most crops will be greatly diminished, and that this principle holds especially true in the case of corn, and hence we urge upon farmers to seriously consider the necessity of some form of tillage.

DR. COLLIER, Director of the N. Y. Experi ment Station, says: "It is entirely within bounds of facts to assert that there are at least ten per cent of our farmers, in whatever branch of agricultural industry they may be engaged, who are getting double the return -twice the bushels per acre, twice the pounds of butter per cow, and this too simply by improved methods and intelligent application of

MR. A. N. NORTON, of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, advocates the following as the best manner of utilizing the rails of an old fence: Set posts every ten feet, one and a half feet deep, posts of good size, sharpen and drive them so they will be firm, put a staple near the top of the post, put wire around your rail, or leave room for rail and place a staple on opposite side of the post placing rails also on alternate sides, making one post answer and balancing the post by putting rails on each side.

RELATIVE to the comments of Dr. Wilicher, of the Vienna Agricultural College, the emi nent professor, who came to this country to study American agricultural colleges and professed himself surprised to find so little attention paid to agriculture in them, the Germantown Telegraph says: "While these strictures are not applicable, to this extent at least, to all of our agricultural colleges, we believe they are a true statement of the situation in many of them. A medical college where only one student in ten is studying medicine would be absurdity, yet this is precisely what is taking place in some of the agricultural eolleges."

THE correct way is to buy goods from the manufacturer when possible. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co., of Elkhart, Indiana, have no agents, they make first-class goods, ship anywhere, privilege to examine. See advertisement.

The Poultry Pard.

THE champion bronze turkey of Minne ota weighs 40 pounds, and his harem consists of eight hens weighing from 20 to 23 pounds. His name is Jumbo, and he always takes the blue ribbon when he goes into the how-pen.

An Illinois man has discovered that his Plymouth rock fowls are very fond of the meats of black walnuts and butternuts and fatten on them fairly well. So he cracks a few quarts for them daily and says their anxiety for the feast is quite amusing.

majority are held at less than fifty dollars, up their own price, and get it, too." And yet fall rains come on. But in many seasons three million bushels. The receipts of New York, at a farmers' institute stated her MRS. TOWNSEND, of Pavilion Centre,

European countries requiring maize do not belief that nearly all the failures in poul'ry keeping are made by those who are too proud or shiftless to attend to details. She says the raising of early pullets for winter layers helps fill a demand which is greater than the supply.

> An Ohio poultry raiser has made a curious discovery. He says that if you go out to feed a flock of chickens and will cause them to wait, they will invariably, as they crowd about you, begin a circuit around you from right to left in front, and continue this revolution as long as you stand there. No amount of interruption or manœuvring can confuse them or compel them to take the contrary direction at any time.

so small as some other kinds, but it is very beautiful. The cocks when matured should not weigh over 26 ounces, or the hen over 22. The cock has a hen tail, and there is but little difference in their general appearance. They should have rose combs, horncolored beaks, white ear-lobes, and the color a golden yellow, each feather laced all around with a narrow black edge. They are quiet in disposition, are beautiful pets, and lay a very large egg, considering their size and cost of keep.

THERE is something which poultry keep ers would do well to take into consideration that though they may feed their flocks very liberally, the food which is thrown to them is only a small portion of their daily living. If you notice fowls closely, you will see that they are eating grass all day long, except when the snow is on the ground or their range is restricted to a small yard, and when this is the case they actually suffer for something to take its place. It is said that the first crop of clover hav, cut short and scalded, comes nearer filling the place of green grass than any other fodder, and being very rich in carbon it is very nutritious. In fact one man declares that a pound of clover hay, which is worth only one cent, cut to half-inch lengths, scalded and sprinkled with bran, will furnish better food for hens than all the mixtures of grain that can be given .- Country Gentleman.

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THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Adventising Agency of Reservitising Agency of Reserviting Agency o

June Hor

EXPERIMEN'

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Horticultural.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOMATOES

In the test of tomatoes the same course ally obtained from the seedsmen.

The seeds were sown in the forcing house any benefit.

on the 15th of March, and a record was The time has about passed for the depre-

nulled and weighed.

Typical fruits were selected and photowere saved for the next year's planting. VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING.

For pickling and preserving, any of the pear and plum varieties will be found desirable. The Green Gage and White Apple also answer well for this purpose. Of the vellow, apple-shaped varieties Jaune Grosse Lisse. Vil. proved most satisfactory. Golden Queen, or Yellow Jefferson will also be found desirable.

The angular sorts are often recommended on account of their earliness, but, although many of them reach a large size and are very productive, several of the smooth sorts possess these characteristics in an equal degree, and are therefore preferable. If any of BLACK KNOT-CAUSE AND REMthe angular sorts are to be grown, Extra Early or Cluster will perhaps give best satis-

For ordinary table and cooking purposes the chief dependence should be placed on the apple-shaped sorts. A selection made for early, and of almost any found in the Cardinal, Paragon, or Perfection groups, for the main crop will answer every purpose either for home use or market.

All of the new varieties grown for the first time this year seem valuable and well worthy of cultivation.

State, Rawson, Volunteer, Hallock, and and are fine, large tomatoes.

the others, and was the earliest; Volunteer duction of the cultivated species it attacked Among the older varieties the Ignotum and quite smooth. One of the earliest to ripen, the plants remained vigorous through- I have never seen it on the little sand cherry. out the season notwithstanding the dry Its attacks as a rule are less frequent and weather, and still bore a number of green less severe on wild species than on cultivatfruits when killed by the frost. The variety ed ones. It does not often kill the wild was tested by quite a number of specialists, trees. All cultivated trees are not equally and without exception they spoke favorably of it. Prof. Goff, of the New York Experiment Station, writes: "Although the fruits were not very uniform, some were as fine as anything in the shape of a tomato I have ever seen; of good size, remarkably solid

and perfectly smooth. With a few seasons' selection it will doubtless be unsurpassed." Mr. A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, speaks in equally high terms of it.

EFFECT OF USING SEEDS FROM FIRST RIPE FRUITS.

Fifty-two varieties were planted in duplicate, six plants been grown from seeds of

Compiling the weight of the fruits grown first picking, 35% pounds of ripe fruit, while the other plants gave only 281/4 pounds, showing a gain of 714 pounds in favor of per cent.

or in other words, the first picking of tomatoes of angular varieties gave four times as many fruits from plants grown from seeds from the main crop, while with the appleshaped sorts only two-fifths as many were

A New Theory About Pear Blight.

N. P. Barclay, of Bowling Green, Ky., in the Farmers' Home Journal, gives his theory relative to pear blight. The Journal man, having had a good deal of experience. Mr. Barclay says:

A new theory, if worthy of notice, will that I attempt to controvert all past and present opinions of experienced horticulturists on the subject of pear blight. Nothing so simple, if I am correct in what follows, has baffled so successfully the diligent search of ages for the cause, as pear blight. Having the one advantage—that no one else knows

opinion that an insect, and not the bacteria or an insect gall. Very often, upon cutting est branches. Such a case is scarcely curable. before we have the big bean on the small

made of the per cent of germination. After dations of the insect. I send you two plums, such as the Hungarian, Reine can easily be detected. In this way the deheing transplanted, six plants of each kind stems; one dead, the other still green, and Claude, etc., lately introduced and assidu- velopment of the crop of winter spores will were placed in the garden as soon as danger both well punctured, and full of the hardened ously cultivated, were flourishing finely, of frost was over. They were planted five sap or juice which exudes from the tiny and were entirely free from this deadly pest. plished in preventing the spread of tire disfeet apart each way, and, despite the dry wounds. The insect that did this has wings But very lately, even on all these, the ease. Every man who owns a plum tree or a packages. There is but one use, it says, for weather, soon covered the ground, making it about three times the length of its body. Its cynips and the fungus have begun to rage. Cherry tree should make a rule to examine his empty fruit packages, and that is for kindling difficult to gather the fruit without injuring color is, according to the reflection of the A remedy is greatly desired, but has not yet trees in the fall, and to cut away and burn light, a very pale green or light brown, with been found." The first ripe fruits were noticed on the a bright red eye and small white spots over It is evident from this that Schweinitz him-15th of August, and the first picking was its back. It is about the size of the ordin- self supposed the disease was due to the neglects this, even though all his neighmade on the 17th. The ripe fruits of each ary small gnat, and hard to see and catch. united action of the fungus and an insect. bors are fatthful in the matter, he may thus variety were counted and weighed, and the Under a magnifying glass he has a plump, gathering was repeated, at frequent inter- semi-transparent body, with two formidable examinations have shown that the fungus crop of black knot spores with which to revals, until the 15th of September, when all looking horns on each side and two on back, alone is the cause of the mischief. Its seeds, peatedly infect his neighbors' trees. This is of the fruits upon the vines were picked, with a row of small ones running from his which are called spores, lodge upon the a case in which self-interest and public good weighed and counted. The plants were also wings back to them. The bill is built for branches of the tree; and under favorable go hand in hand. It is better for all that graphed, and the seeds which they contained grasshopper. Six legs and two feelers about technically called mycelium, penetrate the black knots remain on the trees during the

work. In the past all labor to discover these little of those who have searched have paid attening for some hidden cause therein. Two any orchard where blight exists, and I hope of the curculio. The insect found in the ish and propagate the disease. But it might to hear from others on this subject.

EDY.

A paper by Prof. Chas. H. Peck, New York State Botanist, read before a Farmers' Insti-tute at Ballston.] "Black knot" is a name applied to the irrregular puffy excrescences that often disup of the Advance or Hathaway Excelsior, figure the branches of the plum and cherry trees. It is a disease that weakens the trees, renders them unsightly, unproductive and worthless, and if neglected long enough it finally kills them. It has caused great pecuniary loss to fruit-growers, has discouraged some in their attempts to raise these fruits and has wholly deterred others from Of these varieties Glen Cove, Burpee, Bay all efforts in this direction. The disease is peculiar to this country, and the European Americus Hybrid, Faust, are much alike fruit-grower is thus far happily exempted from its ravages. It is native on our wild The Americus averages a trifle larger than plum and cherry trees, and after the introthe wild to the cultivated trees. Records the wild black cherry and the beach blum. liable to be attacked. I have never seen the varieties of the ox heart or English cherry affected by it, but the varieties of the sour cherry are especially liable to its attacks. Other things being equal, a thrifty, vigorous and healthy tree is less liable to at-

feeble or neglected one.

The disease first shows itself in the form of a swelling in the branch. This swelling varies from one to six inches or more in length, and from half an inch to one inch or more in thickness. It sometimes surrounds the branch on all sides and sometimes puffs the first ripe fruits of 1887, and the six ad- out on one side only. In the former case it joining hills from seeds selected some two kills the part of the branch above it, in the latter it may not. It more often surrounds the branches of the cherry trees than of the lium, or filaments, which are the immediate from these varieties it was found that the plum trees, and therefore is likely to destroy seeds of the first ripe fruits produced at the the life of the former sooner than of the latter. The interior of the swelling is softer in texture than the sound wood. The epiderplanting seeds of the first ripe fruits, or 25 largement of the branch, and the surface is, for a time, somewhat scaly by reason of the branch above the knot soon dies, and then Examining these figures it was found adhering fragments of the epidermis. The the extension of the disease by the mycethat the angular sorts, which naturally ripen enlargement is limited to the sap-wood, the lium is downward only. Thus it ordinarily early, produced 26 9 16 pounds at the first heart-wood remaining unaffected. The happens that after a cultivated tree has been picking from the first ripe fruits, while only branch is sometimes curved or contorted by attacked, the disease, if left to itself, con-6 11-16 pounds were produced by the late the knot, especially if the excrescence occufruits, or only one-fourth as many. With pies but one side of it. Soon after the rup- or until the life of the tree is destroyed. the apple-shaped sorts the result was re- ture of the epidermis a minute olive-green versed, as the yield was respectively 8 3-16 mold makes its appearance in the crevices things? How shall we stop the spread of this pounds and 21 7-16 pounds for the seeds of the bark. This is sometimes very sparse disease, both by the spores and by the myfrom the first, and the late ripening fruits; and must be closely sought to be seen; in celium? other instances it is very abundant and pin's head, and are crowded together as surrounding tissues, so that external appliendorses Mr. Barclay as a careful, observant are two distinct kinds of black knot. Some and they might produce a new excrescence.

tender buds and stems of leaves and saw Moravian minister, was the first botanist to the future. Put them in the fire and burn kind of insect, and the season seemed to be the knot as a fungus, calling it Spharia mischief. particularly well adapted for the destruction | morbosa, the disease-bearing spheria. A few was pursued as last year, and with the ex- of the twigs, for the tender shoots, kept wet years later, he having removed from Salem, was saved by the department, so that from ance as neglected sores of animals. The this fungus, says: "This singular sphæria them time to perfect a crop of spores. Perwas saved by the varieties three crops of fruit thought of this being the beginning of the and deadly pest has been observed on severnave been secured since the seed was origin- pear blight that made such rapid progress al of our indigenous species of cherry, but If a tree is first seen to be affected when in later in the season, was suggested. If this neither in Pennsylvania nor in Carolina has The collection embraces all of the leading is true, it is evident that the insect is very it been found to destroy native trees. But their removal would cause serious injury to varieties advertised by the dealers, and, as poisonous, and the poison self-generating. it is a deadly disease on our cultivated chermany of them were offered under different No one, I judge, who has noticed the steady ries, especially those called Amarellos. names or special strains, it contained 148 inroads of pear blight, will deny that the Forty years ago this variety was common excessive pruning. They could then be renames of Special Properties of Special Prope by the fact that 52 of these varieties were strength as the season advances, and rarely they had almost all been destroyed by the ordinarily, the few knots that appear in a also grown from seeds saved from the first stops until a change of conditions or the tree combined action of this fungus and a cynips, ripe fruits, making a total of 200 varieties or is dead. Cutting back must be done far be- whose operations are constantly present to any time. On no account should the knots yond the apparently affected parts to be of such an extent that our pomologists have be allowed to remain on the trees during the

> But recent investigations and microscopical perpetuate the disease by raising annually a business, and inclines back like that of the conditions of heat and moisture they ger- each should attend to this business faithfullocust under a head similar to that of a minate, and their germinal threads, which are ly, systematically and thoroughly. Let no completes his make-up, but not his history or tissues of the sapwood and produce a kind winter. With this work thoroughly done of irritation which results in an enlargement | there would still remain, in some localities, of the branch, and the development of the a chance for infection from diseased wild pests has been lost, or else he is not the successive stages of the fungus, as already trees in the vicinity. So long as the black cause. Search for him may have been too described. No insect eggs or larvæ can be knots remain on these, care and watchfullate in the season; and it is certain that most found in the swelling in its earliest develop- ness must not be omitted. It is scarcely to be ment, but the fungus threads can. These are expected that fruit-growers will go into all The soft tissues of the young excrescence of the land to find and destroy the knot on seasons have pretty well satisfied me, but invite the insect attack, and afford a suitable all the wild plum and cherry trees. Still less still I cannot say positively that I know that | nidus and food for the larve, just as the | is it to be expected that all such trees will be I have found it. The effects can be seen in | flesh of the young plum does for the larvæ | cut down, because they might possibly nourblack knot does not cause the knot any more be practicable for every owner of a farm to plum. The insect seeks them in both cases | ter on his land, either on the cultivated or rearing its young.

The fungus being the cause of the disease, it is desirable that we know something of its habits and history and mode of prepagation. The microscope reveals this. By its aid we find that the olive-green mold which first appears bears a crop of fungus seeds or spores. These are sometimes called the summer spores. Many kinds of parasitic fungi produce two kinds of spores. First, summer spores, which appear early in the season, germinate quickly under favorable circumstances, and serve to reproduce and spread the fungus during the current season. If circumstances do not favor their germination. they soon lose their vitality and are lost. Second, winter spores, which appear later, and serve to carry the species through the the summer spores have been produced, the deserves special mention. This tomate was show that early in the present century plum minute black spheres already mentioned early spring, we shall find numerous well developed sacks, each of which contains eight spores, usually arranged one above another. very much as beans are arranged in the pod. These are the winter spores of the black knot. They have been developed during the winter, and will be ready, with the opening of the season, to be scattered abroad by the may be wafted long distances by the wind. It would require about 1,500 of them, when tack or permanent injury by it than a sickly, placed in contact with each other, end to end, to extend one inch. An estimate gives 10,000 of the spore cases to a square inch of surface, or about 80,000 on a knot of medium size. Supposing each spore case to contain 20 sacks, or 160 spores, such a knot

would produce 12,800,000 spores, with which to infect neighboring branches and trees. This fungus has also another method of reproduct of the spores, and which may be called the roots of the fungus, is perennial. tinues to spread in the branches indefinitely,

What now is the remedy for this state of

ing with it the surrounding sap wood, a lit- ter than with the poles. The characters thus far described are all the distance above and below for the purpose

the tree, it might be better to wait till the leaves have fallen, before resorting to this first attack can be removed with safety at not, to this day, been able to restore these winter. They should all be destroyed as fruit trees. In the mean time, various soon as the leaves have fallen so that they be prevented, and so much will be accomevery black knot found. There is need of unity of action in this matter. If one man to almost a minimum by the thorough clear-

ing up of the country. The danger of infection is also greatly diminished by giving good cultivation and sufficient nourishment to the tree. I have observed a choke-cherry tree standing on the margin of a barnyard where it obtained an abundant supply of the nourishment such a place affords. It has never been affected by black knot, though the species is especially liable to attack, and though affected plum trees have grown within two or three hundred feet of it for several years. Those well known and successful nurserymen, Ellwanger and Barry, say in a recent

catalogue of fruit trees: "Nothing is more varieties of plums annually, getting not merely a few scattering fruits, but full crons

weighing down the branches." It is quite evident then that the black knot is no insurmountable obstacle, not even a formidable one, to the raising of good crops high spring winds, and to spread the disease of plums and cherries. It merely makes to other trees. They are very minute, and necessary a little extra care and attention. It is with these fruits as with everything else worth having. They do not come of themselves. A price must be paid for them. A little extra labor intelligently and judiciously applied will give us the mastery of the black knot, and will be abundantly rewarded by good crops of plums and cherries.

Lima Beans.

The Lima bean is one of those vegetables which I have found to do better by having producing or propagating itself. The mycerotation with other crops. It requires a richer soil than the ordinary dwarf bean, and will pay well for special attention. It lives in the knot, and may extend from it | Most growers use poles for these beans in either direction, so long as the branch is which are entirely too tall. The crop is mis or outer bark is soon split by the en- alive, and thus new knots are produced by harder to secure from the tail poles, and the it each season. Commonly the part of the extra height is an absolute disadvantage. since it encourages the upward growth of the vine and retards its fruiting. If poles are used at all, a height of five feet is enough. Before setting the poles run furrows with a plow where the rows are to be. In these furrows place the manure or commer cial fertilizer, then with a crowbar set the poles firmly in the furrow, four feet apart. Next throw a furrow to the row of poles from each side, leaving them standing in a ridge. Now, with a rake, dress this bed of be much more rapid. When the plants are

Evidently the most natural and effective earth into good shape, and around each pole covers the whole surface of the excrescence | remedy is that which at once suggests itself | plant four beans, eye downwards, and only with a dark-green velvety coat of mold. almost to every mind. It is simply to cut off just beneath the surface. The elevated of the first ripe fruits, as from those selected Later in the season minute globular black or prune away the excrescences. The my- ridge around the poles will heat up sooner grains appear. These are smaller than a cellum is deep seated and protected by the than a flat surface, and the germination will closely as possible. They usually cover the cations would not be likely to destroy it. firmly established pull up all but two to each whole of the knot, and give it the black ap But in cutting away the knots two or three pole, and give a little attention to starting pearance which is suggestive of the name things should be borne in mind. Should the the vines on the poles, as they frequently "black knot." This appearance is so un- branch be cut close up to the knot it is quite need to be tied at the beginning. But the like that of the knots in their earlier stages, likely that some of the extremities of the best way is not to use poles at all. Set two that some have affirmed therefrom that there | mycelial threads would be left in the wood, for three stout posts in the line where the beans are to grow, and then stretch galvanhave also supposed that black knot of the To avoid this danger the cut should be made | ized wire-netting, four feet wide, from post cherry was distinct from that of the plum. three or four inches below the knot. Some- to post, and plant the beans along the ridge But these are mistakes. The different ap- times a knot may occupy but one side of a about six or eight inches apart. The wire meet with criticism and it is with trepidity pearances are due to the different stages of large branch, which it may be desirable to will furnish points to cling to from the start, development, or to differences in the host save. In such a case shave off the knot, tak- and the bean plantation will look much bet-

Perhaps the Lima bean will in time be visible to the naked eye, and any one who of getting all the mycelium if possible. It able to support itself. The new Bush Lima chooses can see them for himself. We come might be well to cover large wounds thus furnishes a starting point for a dwarf variety now to the question: What is the cause of made with paint, varnish or grafting wax, as to take the place of the old Lima. The Bush the black knot? What produces it? For a a protection from exposure to the atmos- Lima, though a good thing, is, nevertheless, the cause—I can rest secure, at least, so long time it was a disputed question whether phere. In a single instance I have seen the the smallest of all Limas, and cannot yet long as my theory is not exploded. Investit was caused by a fungus or by insects; trunk of a young plum tree entirely sur- entirely supersede the old large Lima. But tigation leads to truth; and if correct in my whether it was itself a fungoid excrescence rounded by a black knot just below the low- having secured the habit it will not be long

of scientists, causes the terrible destruction open one of these knots, the larvæ of insects The tree may as well be taken out at once bush. As grown here last summer the Bush to the pear tree, then it is my desire to find and their borings are found. This led to the and replaced by another. When the knots Lima, or Bush Sieva, was fully two weeks supposition that insects were the cause of have been cut off, do not throw them on the or more earlier than the Pole Sieva, and In the early spring of 1888, when the first the mischief, and some have held this opin- ground and leave them there. They might more than that in advance of the large Lima. sign of pear blight appeared, I examined the ion until recently. Lewis Schweinitz, a still develop their spores to plague you in It will thus be of great advantage in localities too far north for the large Lima. But that they were being punctured by some give attention to this subject. He described them to ashes; then they will do no more even if we succeed in putting the large bean on the small bush, it is hardly probable that When should the knots be removed? we can put so many there or keep up the Manifestly as soon as possible after they succession as late as on the running vines. was pursued as has just as last state as on the running vines.

2 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear2 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of Sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or full of Sap, had as disgusting an appear3 policy of Nos. 170 to 177, the seed used or pose of our poles or wire netting. In fact, haps one exception may be made to this rule. by the use of this netting it becomes easy to grow many desirable beans which the pole full leaf, and the knots are so numerous that nuisance has almost banished from our gardens .- Garden and Forest.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure billous and nervou

Horticultural Items.

A. N. NORTON, of Grand Rapids, has an asparagus bed which has been in existence for twenty-four years, and is, he says, as good

seven of which will fill a quart can, and has a current bush twenty-two feet high in his backyard from which he picks the fruit with the aid of a step-ladder. This modern Munchausen is evidently not a lineal descendant of the boy who could not tell a lie.

From accidents of various kinds, and sometimes from the severity of the winter, evergreens sometimes lose their leading shoot on which most of their beauty depends. The European silver fir not infrequently loses its terminal bud by intense cold when young. This can easily be remedied, says Farm News, by selecting one of the upper side branches most favorably situated, and tying it in an upright position by means of a small stick fastened to the body of a tree. After one or tion to the affected branches, vainly search- always present; the insect larve are not. the uncultivated and mountainous regions at most two seasons, the branch will have assumed the leadership, and the support may be taken away.

> Upon the subject of windbreaks as a protection to fruit orchards, Secretary Fuller, of the West Michigan Farmers' Ciub, says: 'There is no doubt an advantage in protectthan the larvæ of the curculio cause the see that no black knots are allowed to win- ing small fruits from the blasts that lay them bare in winter. The snow protection in exas a fit place for depositing its eggs and wild trees. In most localities the danger of treme weather is of great use. The protection infection from wild trees has been reduced of trees bearing fruit, when the crop is ripened, to prevent the falling of fruit, is a gain, but in all these years that we have been studying peach culture, we have been selecting the highest and most exposed hills in our country for the peach. Personally, I have congratulated myself on possessing a comparatively high and exposed point for the setting of peach trees. I do not believe in windbreaks for the protection of fruit."

THE New Jersey Experiment Station has issued a circular letter which contains a good many useful hints to farmers as to their action when a new or heretofore unknown to them insect pest attacks any of their crops. The first point is promptness in reporting the damage; do not wait until the harm is done. Send specimens of the insects, rather than favorable to the growth of the black fungus attempt to describe them; send specimens of winter, and reproduce the fungus the next or knot than neglect. We have seen trees their work also. Do not try to send insects in was a little later, but was more productive. those, the germs of the disease passing from season. In the case of the black knot, after growing to grass in some uncultivated door a letter, but pack in a tight box, with some of yards transformed into a mere mass of black | the food they are using. Then, send also a knots, while trees in neighboring gardens, brief account of what you know about them; show that early in the present century plum and cherry trees, in some localities, had been attacked by it and almost destroyed. It is found on the choke cherry, the wild red how and when they work; how long you have vert, but it furnished us the largest and finest fruits we had. They were thick, solid control on the control of the package containing the specimens. This is allowed by amputation. We are able to fruit in the the postal authorities in such cases, and idea most successful manner seventy or eighty tifles the contents as those described in your

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 2980Q

The Chief Reason for the great suc cess of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article fiself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsapa-Merit Wins fier before the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



Nothing Succeeds Like Success. I have been successful in the production of Comb Honey for the past ten years, and my little pamphlet "How I produce Comb Honey," briefly explains the method I pursue. By mail, 5 cts. per copy; per 100, \$3.00. My illustrated price list of General Supplies, Bees and Queens. NOWN

free. Address 2-1y GEO. E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich Grape and Other Small Fruit Plants.

Both the old and the new. The latter specialty. Price list ready March first. Sentree to all who apply. Address T. T. LYON,

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. Japanese Buckwheat, Alsike Clover Seed, etc. Free Price List.
M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

Reference-Editors MICHIGAN FARMER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

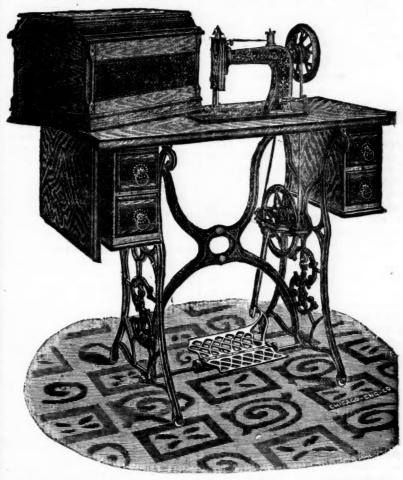


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich. AND OYSTER FREE packages for fresh fruit is the war cry of the California Fruit Grower, which says very truly that insect pests are transported from one locality to another in these empty

J. WAYLAND CLARK, of Tacoma, Washington territory, says that the fruit in that locality is simply pro-di-gious. He has seen plums,

GREATLY IMPROVED



HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER

With each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set Hemmers, one Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb-Screw, one extra Throat-Plate, one extra Check-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one Instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workman-

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS.

These machines furnished to subscribers of the FARMER for

\$18.001

Which includes also a year's subscription to the paper. There never was a high-arm machine sold before for less than three times this price.

armer

L Michigan The

PRICE REDUCED to Includes Or One he "! Year's \$16.00 Sub-

Over 1,500 in Use in this State !

The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$16 and throw in a Year's Subscription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with

These Machines Guaranteed for Five Years!

Purchaser pays freight, which runs from 65c. to 90c. on each machine, according to CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

DETROIT MICE

and was the best bull of his age at the Grand

Rapids Fair last fall. He is a fine animal

Mr. Steele has also sold to W. J. Bartow.

of East Saginaw, to head his herd, the year-

ling Shorthorn bull Oxford Duke of Had-

dington, an Oxford, sired by imp. Marquis

of Kirklevington 87907; dam, imp. Oxford

29th, by Kuight of Oxford 40082; 2d dam.

Grand Duchess of Morecambe by 2d Duke

(3646). We are pleased to see such stock as

this going into the herds of Michigan. It

s safe to say no other State is doing more to

improve its Shorthorns at present than Mich-

igan, and she is well to the front in this

NEWS SUMMARY

A thousand pounds of washed wool brought

The State W. C. T. U. met in convention at

The Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw rail-

A bonded warehouse has been established

t Grand Rapids. The G. R. & I freight house

South Lyon yearns for a 125-barrel roller

process flour mill, and will give a bonus of \$2,000 to whoever will erect it.

The Standard Oll Company will make a dis-

The Portland Observer says frost on Wed-

esday night did considerable damage to corn,

John Dunlap, of St. Louis, well known

The deepest well in the State is said to be at

comes up so the pump lifts it only about 70

They do say Stockbridge had a snowstorm

on the morning of Wednesday last, durin

which "the beautiful" piled up two inches

East Saginaw claims to be the best wheat

market in Northern Michigan. It wants to build some elevators and extend its market

Hugh McMillan's handsome residence as

The Holly Advertiser says very little wool

A Manchester man makes wooden horse

The Frankenmuth cheese factory produces

40 cheese of 28 pounds each per diem, and the

manager says there is no surplus, and more would be taken if made.

East Tawas and Cheboygan suffered from

Canned beans were eaten by the family of Alex. Morrisette, of Au Sable, recently, and

all were made violently ill, with symptoms of lead poisoning. Mrs. Morrisette has since

The Mt. Pleasant Tribune advertises for

subscribers. That's a new way to wake up the said d. s. Here's hoping it will prove

A horse owned by Mr. Barber, of Alamo, overturned a hive of bees while grazing in the yard, and was so frantic with the pain from the stings he received that in his plunges he

The meat inspector of Jackson recent

seized the carcass of a lump-jawed anima offered for sale in a market there, part of

which had passed into private hands. The

Lowell Journal: J. C. Train has set out on his land just west of town, 1,266 black walnut trees, which cover about two acres. Last spring he set 500 apple trees, and they are in

B. F. Osgood, postmaster of Mendon, is under arrest charged with stealing a letter from the mails. The letter contained a draft

for \$390, which it is claimed Osgood endorse

Molles Brothers, who tore down their saw

mill at Detour and removed it to Canada to

escape creditors, went from the frying par

Unusual preparations had been made

Memorial Day, and in spite of the severe

weather, was carried out quite generally.

wool, washed, was bought here for 30c, this week; and R. G. Hart sold his unwashed fine

wool clip at 16c. The market is unsettled

H. S. Lyons, circus performer attached to

prepaugh's circus, was attempting to steal a de from Pontiac to this city on the 28th.

when he was run over by a freight train, re

ceiving such injuries that he died the follow

Grand Rapids is to have an Exposition

They are going to put the building over the waters of Grand River for the sake of getting

a sufficiently commodious and central site. I

will cost over \$170,000, be 132 feet wide and a tenth of a mile long.

A Port Huron man wears an ugly brass.

iron and lead watch charm which he fingers in an absent-minded way when anybody is booming a speculative enterprise. He had the mining fever once, invested in a mine, and

that little charm represents \$5,800 of capita

The rain on Wednesday and Thursday open

western Michigan Fair Association's spring exhibit at Three Rivers. There were sixty

entries in the speed classes, but the rain made the track too heavy. The fair was finally postponed till next week.

ought of Detroit parties 140,000,000 feet of

bine on the Tobacco river for \$800,000; 100,000,000 feet he has just sold for \$550,000, and has 40,000,000 feet of the choicest left, which he values at \$320,000, making him a profit of

\$170,000 on the deal. That is, how lumbe

John Earl, proprietor of the elevator at Schoolcraft, has made an assignment. He has been holding a large amount of wheat on

declining market. Farmers are anxious, a

here are rumors of a shortage estimated at rom 4,000 to 13,000 bushels of wheat, and

the elevator and residence are mortgaged for all they are worth.

Charles Velte, of Grand Rapids, out of em

ployment and despondent, committed suicide on the 27th, after an attempt upon the life of his mother. It is thought he was insane when he committed the dreadful orime. His mother

cialists, and neither believed in the exist

was an invalia; she will recover.

ence of a God or a future life.

ated very unfavorably as regards the

Recently J. T. Hurst, of East

sunk in the earth.

parons are made.

into the fire. Canadian officers have se-

the property for customs duty, \$5,500.

sale a number of accounts against delin-

Vegetables were

severe frosts on the 29th. Ve

broke his neck.

meat was destroyed.

fine shape this season.

and had cashed at Grand Rapids.

formed an eighth of an inch thick

shoes, for farmers to use when plowing marsh lands. With them a horse can travel safely over very soft ground.

is 235 feet deep, but the water

lumberman, shot himself in his lumber yard

omatoes and potatoes in Ionia County.

on the 29th, because of financial trouble

great family of cattle.

9c at Port Huron.

has been selected.

facilities.

tributing depot of Ionia.

been erected for that purpose.

in every way-breeding and individuality.

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS, -successors to-

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers, Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St., DETROIT, MICH.

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Subscribers wishing the address of the TARMER changed must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have it sent to. In writing for a change of address all that is MICHIGAN FARMER from --- Postoffice to -Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos offee as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved stock:

JUNE 6-D. Henning, Battle Creek, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer JUNE 12-C. F. Moore, St. Clair, Shorthorns. OCTOBER 24-A. W. Bissell, Pewamo, Shrop shires and Poland-Chinas.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 59,472 bu., against 64,644 bu, the previous week, and 37,675 bu, for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 22,127 bu., against 49,539 bu, the previous week, and 53,217 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 88,950 bu., against 59,325 bu. last week, and 321,760 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on May 25 was 21,284,385 bu. against 22,342,701 bu, the previous week, and 28,662,455 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 58,316,-774 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,-378,070 bn. It is the same old story of weak and de-

clining markets and dull trade. Speculators are disgusted, and do but little business. The heavy rains of the past week have weakened prices, as it is believed they have been rather timely for the growing crop. The weather is extremely cold and unseasonable, but while this condition is very severe on corn and early vegetables, it will help wheat and oats. Wheat was getting dried up badly, and it would have soon started heading out with the hot dry weather early in the month. This would have given a light crop, as the heads would be short and badly filled. These cold rains will hold back development and keep the plant grow ing. But, all the same, we are not going t have the crop of wheat crop reporters are estimating. The crop is not even-som sections being excellent and others badly damaged. It looks as if prices were lower now than the outlook warrants.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from May 1st to May 31st inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No.
May	1	94	85%	76
64	2	96	8614	753
44	3	94	87	759
44	4	941/2	88	76
44	6	94	90	
44	7 :	9414	831/4	755
44	8	96	911/	
46	9	9634	93	77
64	10	95	9216	765
66	11	93	9136	
6.6	13	93	9214	76
64	14	94	9316	
44	15	94	94	
66	16	92	89	76
64	17	921/4	881/2	76
44	18	93	87%	754
4.6	20	911/	86%	755
66	21	89	84	73
46	22	8814	84%	74
44	23	89%	88	75
64	24	88%	86	74
66	25	8814	83 14	753
64	27	87	8414	74
46	28	88	8534	
6-	29	871/6	84	77
45	30			***
6.6	81	8514	83	74

Some trading is being done in the new crop, August selling at 76%c, September, 76%c, and the year 76@76%c per bu. This shows how dealers regard the future of the market, but they may yet be sorely disappointed. The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures

outer and amend or	to Post	*******		
Saturday	May. 83¾	June. 81%	July 76%	. At
Monday	8414	82	761/8	7
Tuesday	8514	83	77	7
Wednesday	84	82	761/2	70
Thursday	****	91	76%	7
A May "corner	r" was	expe	cted.	but

did not materialize. New York, Chicago and St. Louis were lower on spot and new futures yesterday, but firmer on the later

No markets were held on Thursday, as i was "Memorial Day" and a legal holiday. The drouth in Australia is said to be over plentiful rains having fallen.

Hungarian advices say that the weather has been warm and favorable for the crops the [condition of which, except in the inun dated districts, is generally good.

Belgium reports fine weather and excel lent crop prospects. Stocks of grain at Antwerp are small for the season.

able for the crops, which are decidedly backward for the season, and need good weather from now on to harvest if they are to succeed well. The markets have been firm for wheat and rye.

York the market is steady for the best It is estimated that France will require nearly 20,000,000 bu. of foreign wheat begrades of stock. Under grades are plenty

the harvest months.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply..... On passage for United Kingdom..... On Passage for Continent of Europe.. 2,520,000 Total bushels May 11, 1889..... 40.218,475 52,921,243

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending May 18 were and taking cheaper grades for the Contin-719,440 bu, more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending May 4 the receipts are estimated to have been 698,536 bu, less than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 3,599,376 bu, as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for th week ending May 1s, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 1,100,000 bu., of which 720,000 bu, were for the United Kingdom and necessary to say is: Change the address on 380,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 500,000 bushels, of which 100,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 400,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to May 18, aggregate 3,860,000 bu. of which 2,240,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 1,620,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 year, compare as follows: the shipments were 5,300,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India May 8 was estimated at 1.736,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,272,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted steady with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 5d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 78. 31/d.@7s. 41/d; California No. 1, 6s. 91/4d. @ 6s, 101/4d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the nast week were 28,056 bu., against 39,121 bu, the previous week, and 51,878 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 45,533 bu., against 5,956 bu the previous week, and 27,088 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on May 25th amounted to 11,045,636 bu., against 9,691,-944 bu. the previous week, and 9,691,944 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,353,692 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 45,680 bu. against 69,051 bu. last week, and 42,982 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The market is again slightly lower, and trading very light. For No. 2 34% c was paid yesterday, and No. 3 brought 33 1/4c; a sale of No. 2 yellow was made at 35%c per bu. In futures No. 2 for July delivery sold at 35%c. The frosts of the past week hurt corn a good deal in this State. Some reports reach us of fields having to be replanted. Other States must have suffered also. At Chicago corn is steady, and yesterday there was a slight advance on June and July futures. Spot sold at 33%@33%c for No. 2, and 32%@ 33 %c for No. 3. In futures June closed at 34c per bu., and July at 341/4c and strong. The New York market was 1/4 @ 1/4 c higher

than on Wednesday, closing firm. The Liverpool market yesterday wa quoted quiet with fair demand. New mixed western, 3s. 8%d. per cental. In futures May sold at 3s. 8%d., June at 3s. 8%d. and July at 3s. 8%d.

OATS. The receipts at this point for the week were 24,862 bu., against 30,679 bu. the previous week, and 40,474 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 1,965 bu., against 6,618 bu. the previous week, and 8,764 veek in 1888. The visible s grain on May 25th was 6,341,7 5,750,301 bu, the previous we 811 at the corresponding date visible supply shows a decre bu. for the week indicated. store here amount to 18,424 18,107 bu. the previous week, and 46,992 since May 1 (the beginning of the trade the corresponding week in 1888. Oats are year) compare as follows: rather dull and lower. Receipts have not been heavy, nor are stocks large, but the decline in other grains has had an unfavorable effect upon the market. No. white are now quoted at 27c per bu., light mixed at 26%c, and No. 2 mixed at 25c. Nothing doing in futures. The Chicago market is again lower, spot No. 2 selling there at 22c per bu., June delivery at 22c, and July at 22%c. The market there was stronger yesterday. At New York oats are reported irregular but fairly active, with prices on both spot and futures lower than a week ago. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 34c; mixed western 26@30c; white western, 33@39c. In futures

July at 28c per bu. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

No. 2 mixed for June closed at 27%c, and

It looks as if the bottom had been reach ed in the butter market, as fair dairy stock is selling here at 12@133, with 14c paid for the best. This is not gratifying intelligence to butter-makers, but it is nevertheless fact. There is too much butter coming in to allow values to harden. A little holding back for a time on the part of those shipping to this market certainly looks advisable Pastures are in such excellent condition tha cows have done remarkable well, and the result is a large increase in the make of butter, with a corresponding reduction in prices. Creamery is quoted steady at 16@18c per lb. with receipts equal to the demand. At Chi cago the market shows a further decline. Thd arrivals and offerings of good butter were liberal and while there was a moderate call on both local and outside account the market lacked strength and the feeling was less buoyant than a few days ago. The inquiry was chiefly for fine creameries. Quotations were as follows: Choice creamery,

Elgin district, 16@17c per lb.; do Iowa and

Wisconsin, 141/2@16c; best dairles, 13@14c;

poor to common stock, 7@8%c. At New

higher. Next grades under are also held about steady, but under grades slow and irregular. State creamery pails not quotable above 18c in a wholesale way, though working out a shade higher to grocery. State dairy tubs in small supply and selling promptly at full prices when fine. Choice full grass Western packed is held firmly. Reports say exporters are operating fairly in ladle-packed at 111/2@12c for Great Britain, ent, mostly under 10c.

Quotations in that market vesterday

were as follows:	
MASTERN STOCK.	
Creamery, State, pails, fancy. Creamery, State and Pa, tubs, lancy Creamery, prime. Creamery, good. Creamery, fair State dairy, tubs, fancy. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, Welsh, fair to good. State dairy, Welsh, prime. State dairy, Welsh, fair to good.	@18 17½ @18 16½ @17 15 @16 13 @14 17½ @18 16½ @17 15 @15½ 0 15½ @16 14 @15
WESTERN STOCK.	
Western Creamery, fancy Creamery, Elgln, fancy Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime. Western dairy, fine. Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary Western factory, fresh tubs, extra	@17½ @18 @15 11 @13 13 @14 11 @11½ 8½@10
firsts. Western factory, fresh tubs, firsts Western factory seconds Western dairy and factory thirds	11 3 12 3 10 84 3 94 74 3 8

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade

CHEESE. There is a good deal of cheese coming in

and some of it not of a high grade. In fact quality is left out of some of it entirely. This, coupled with heavy receipts and a decline at other shipping points, has sent the market downwards. For the best of the receipts 91/2c is about all that can be depended upon, while some makes are down to Sc per lb. It is doubtful if there is a cent of profit in a full cream cheese at such a figure. But the dealer gets in his work in good shape, for he is selling Michigan cheese at from 14 to 16c per lb., or an advance over cost of from 80 to 100 per cent. There would be one good point to a decline in prices if the decline reached the consumer, for it would largely increase the consumption, and in the end lead to an extension of the market supplied by the cheese-makers. But this, unfortunately, doss not happen. At Chicago the market shows considerable firmness, with flats and Young Americas the favorites. The offerings of these were not large. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars 71/4@8c per lb; twins, 8@81/c per lb; do Young Americas, 9c: poor to common lots, 3@5c; Swiss cheese, 6@9c; brick cheese, new full cream, 8@9c. The New York market is not in good shape, the home demand for new cheese being light, while the foreign markets are steadily declining. The Daily Bulletin says:

"The market remains in a very dull, un satisfactory condition, and on the platforms this morning business seemed to be at almost a complete standstill. Indeed, nine out of ten among the operators in attendance reported no trading whatever, and it was only in exceptional cases that deals could be learned of the result of which indicated a continued easing off tone. Yesterday quite a little stock was placed at 81/4c, and that figure was again asked this morning, but eventually it developed that 8%c would buy olored and 81/4c white, the latter offered with some little freedom. Even these rates, however, did not possess attraction for the majority of shippers, who stood away from the market because no direct orders ame except at still lower limits, and the advices were generally in the old discouraging A couple of receivers are understood to have made direct consignments of their supply which arrived at the commencer of the week. Under grades of full cream very slow, and skims also neglected.'

Quotations in that market vesterday were

bu. for same	as follows:	
supply of this 751 bu., against	State factory, full cream faucy State factory, full cream, choice State factory, full cream good	7% @ 7%
ek and 5,002,- in 1888. The	State factory, full cream, common State factory, light skims, prime State factory, skims good	7%@ 7% 7%@ 7% 6%@ 7
Stocks held in	State factory, skims, medium State factory, full skims Ohio flat	5 @ 6% 1%@ 4 7%@ 8
4 bu., against		

A report of the Utica cheese market Monday last says: "It was something more of a surprise to this week. They had calculated on getting as the amount of transactions show.

about the same prices as last week, but for all that they did not hold back their stock, old a mixture of hay and grass cheese others simply cleaned out their fodder stock n order to start in next week with the new make. So far as can be judged, the flow of nilk is now about in the flush. During the ast four or five cold days it has actually hrunk, but of course it will come up agai with the return of warmer weather, although lairymen say it will not do more than ge back again to the point where it was before Buyers seem to have little confidence n present low prices, and lower are pre

dicted within a short time." The Liverpool market yesterday w uoted dull for new American cheese, with uotations at 45s. per cwt. for both white

quotations of a week ago.

WOOL. The cold weather of the past week has put off shearing for a time, and in conse quence any large movement of the clip. Some wool has been marketed, but it is largely fat sheep's or unwashed fleeces. A few lots of washed have appeared in the southern part of the State, but not sufficient to test values. Reports are all from the buyers and the way they talk down prices is really comical. At Grand Rapids the first buyers fine washed fleeces. Later another buyer announced that prevailing prices in Boston for such wool. But this is the usual bluff. and by its means and the reports published by the daily press, which these very gentle men have supplied, they have been enabled to snap up the clip of a wool-grower here and slow, with the tone easy, the steadiness of his product. It is not the time to sell

and seed, owing to crop loss from rains in only being noticeable in fancy grades and wool. But few buyers are yet in market, those closely approximating. Fancy West- competition is out of the question, and the ern creamery is hardly quotable above 17%c, seller must put up with the first offer, no though exceptional marks of Elgin and matter if it is ridiculously low, or take his buyers who propose to make a good thing out of their labor if it can be done. Look at this report of the Boston market from the ed fine fleeces at 25c per lb.

> to a smaller extent than for many years. As a matter of fact there are almost none here. Holders of best XX decline to sell for 33c, which is the best offer this week, while X is stationery at 32c. No. 1 wool can hardly be called a feature of the market. The most experienced buyers now estima the Ohio clip at 20,000,000 pounds. The washing is now nearly completed. e wools opened at 25@27c, and finally ended at the very close at 30c. offering 28c, but not with much success. Thirty cents about represents the ordinar grower's view, though 31%c has been paid this week in Ohio for lots running very largely to medium. Most of the large buyers are already patrolling the State. Michigan wools are very quiet but quite strong on a basis o 6@67c for X scoured. There is little wool here of a very desirable character. Wool of little there is is worked off at 31c. moderate shrinkage sells at 30c and Wiscon sin X and heavy shrinkage wools at 29c. The Michigan clip is set down by a well inormed correspondent at 12,000,000 pounds. The recently prevailing chilly weather may delay the clip considerably." There is not a sign of weakness in that

market, where most of the clip of this State is marketed, and the only trouble is the smallness of stocks-certainly not an unfavorable point for the seller. Here is also an extract from the American

Wool Reporter of Thursday, which sustains the position we have taken for the past two months, that the wool clip of the State should bring growers from 3@4c per lb. more than a year ago:

"In comparing the ruling prices for wools to-day with those of a year ago we find fleece wools four to five cents higher, and territory wools worth fully seven cents per scoure pound more than 12 months ago. On the 31st of May last year Ohio XX would bring but 29c, to-day it sells readily at 33c. Michigan X at the same date was inactive, but held at 26@27c, choice lots will now sell at 30 @31c. In comparing the scoured cost of terri torial wools we find fine selling from 50% 55c. This same wool is to-day

As to Philadelphia, the trade there seems to be anxious to get all the desirable wool possible, and values are very firm for such stock. Here are some extracts from the re port of the Wool Reporter on that market:

"Dealers are firmer in their views and so small a concession as half a cent has spoiled sales. Sixty days ago this difference in views would not have turned the manufac turers away, as the concession would have been given then; but as the opening oper ations in the country during the last two days are undoubtedly a criterion to judge prices that are to rule, dealers have be more firm, and demand full prices. Ordinarily, a half cent at this time of year would not spoil a sale, but this year there is a tendency to hold for a figure that will compensate the grower for letting the wool go.

"It is not often we see a quiet market sellers' market at the same time, but we have that view now. Very little wool is moving, and save, perhaps, some lines of clothing and delaine wool, the distribution is scattered over a large territory and in small amounts. There is nothing really new to report about combing wools. We would continue to quote the better class of washed wools at 39 and 40c for medium. and 38 and 39c for quarter blood. washed combings we quote at 29 to 30 for medium, and 271/4 and 29c for 1/4 blood, Philadelphia grading. For alleged 4-blood of western grading these prices cannot be obtained by 1 to 2 cents. Washed medium fleeces are quotable at 37% cents for Ohio, though the bulk of the amount that constitutes the sales reported to us have been a half cent higher. 37½ cents will not be conceded from, and 38 cents is asked and frequently paid because the owners will not split a copper, even if they cannot make a sale just now. Unwashed medium and same figure for light and bright wool, as combings. Recently received Virginia wools have been sold for 31 cents for medium clothing and 30 cents for 4-blood. unwashed wools are coming forward, little by little, and sell ranging from 211/4 23 cents. There has been more inquiry for X fleeces and some for delaines; XX Ohio quote at 33 and 34 cents, X at 32 cents and Michigan X at 30 and 31 cents. Fine Ohio delaine we would quote at 35 and 36

cents: Michigan at 34 cents." Do wool-growers see anything in the re ports which should lead them to dispose of their clips at the prices talked of by local buyers? If local buyers are not willing to pay more, ship the wool east to some reliable commission house, and have it held subject to your order. This clip means a year's care and labor for you. It is not something you can afford to throw away. Don't let buyers talk you out of your property without a fair equivalent, and that is not what sellers ar getting in most instances, according to the reports from interior markets printed below

WOOL IN THE INTERIOR. Dowagiac-About 18,000 lbs. marketed The range is 20 to 27½c per lb. for fine and medium unwashed, and 28 to 36c for

Ovid-About 15,000 lbs. marketed. Re orted prices are 16@18c for unwashed and 5@27c for washed. Port Huron-One buyer has taken about

,000 lbs. at 18c for unwashed and 29c fo washed. Ypsilanti-Sales have been made on th basis of 17c for unwashed fine, and 21c for

nwashed coarse and medium.

Vassar—Sales of 7,000 lbs. reported at an verage of 18 to 22c for fine and medium inwashed. Saline—About 3,000 lbs. marketed so far.

and colored, a decline of 3s. from the Prices are 18c for fine unwashed and 26c or washed. Better prices are looked for. Clio-Quoted at 18c for unwashed. Morley-Prices are quoted by dealers at 24 to 26c per lb. for medium grades of

hed wool. Decatur-About 6,000 lbs. Prices ranged from 16c for fine unwashed

Hillsdale-Unwashed quoted at 15@18 Three Rivers-About 2,000 lbs. reported marketed, at a range of 17 to 18c for unwashed and 26 to 30c for washed.

PROFESSOR Wallny, of Munich, con tinues his interesting experiments respecting spoke of 25c per lb. as an outside figure for the germination of seeds, and the influence of covering them in the soil. He recom mends farmers to select voluminous and would not allow him to pay more than 28c fully matured grains only for seed, and to sow in lines. Small sized seeds will pro duce stunted crops. By following the first course cereals will be able to withstand the rigors of winter and the danger of the corn being laid; the latter is due to weak stems, and there who is not posted on one of the the product of thick sowing, thereby exmost vital points of his business—the value cluding air and light strengthening influences, and stunted seed.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AS-SOCIATION.

The preparations made by the butchers the United States. Canada, and on passage separator goods are occasionally held a shade clip home again. A little backbone on the of Detroit for the entertainment of the delepart of growers is a necessity, or they will gates to the National Convention were elabsimply become the victims of the shrewd orate and complete in all their details Monday night, and the boys were looking forward to a very enjoyable time, which they had labored so hard to make a success. The Commercial Bulletin, and see if there is any first delegates to arrive were from Chicago good reason why you should sell good wash- and St. Louis, numbering about 70. Then came Pittsburg with a large delegation, head-"Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have sold ed by a brass band of 17 pieces. Later trains brought representatives from New York, owa, Pennsylvania, Kansas and other States.

The convention assembled Tuesday morning; the proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Service, of the Trumbull Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mayor Pridgeon, who was to have welcomed the visitors, was unavoidably absent and sent a letter of regret. Thomas Barlum, the President of the Detroit Association, in a few well chosen remarks extended the members a hearty welcome, and was followed by ex-Congressman Maybury, in a happy strain. In closing he said: "We bid everybody welcome to Detroit that comes for a good purpose, and for what better purpose can men come together than with the purpose in view of furnishing the people with pure meats?" President Charles James, of St. Louis,

you my idea of the beauty of the city of Detroit. I was here to your barbeque last fall. and to-day I think it is more beautiful than come that has been given us." He then proceeded to read his annual address, which was a review of the battle in various States AGREES WITH OLD GENESEE. for the "co-operation of the butchers and raisers of stock for the benefit of the public." He said that in the States of Minne- To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. sots, Colorado, Indiana and the Territory of New Mexico the measure was carried. It "Old Genesee's" last letter in reply to "Old was defeated in New York, Ohio, Nebraska, Farmer," and the same may be said of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Missouri and Michigan. In his own State of with the former, that we have an expensive Missouri it was defeated by lobbyists and lot of lawmakers, and it seems they are the free use of "boodle," and "he had the either under the influence of lobbyists or best reasons for believing that the same causes operated in every State where it was defeated."

Vice-President R. B. Nooney, of New York, addressed the convention. He more conservative body, and is made up of promised that in the next Legislature of his men who acquire their bread and butter State there would be a majority in favor of with little exertion. As Old Genesee says. the bill just defeated, and that the next we can't help but think seventy-five cents a Governor would also be with them. This day all they ought to have. Although I am would be accomplished by the farmers and a Republican I like his letter. He is right butchers, assisted by those who were about the "salary grab." It's all right to opposed to trusts. A resolution against the adulteration.

compounding or false pranding of compounds to be substituted for pure hog's lard was adopted, and also a resolution calling on Congress to pass bill No. 11027, which right track. was introduced at the last session. On Wednesday morning it started in to

farmers and to lay the dust in the city. delegates from wandering around the city, and all were found in attendance when the many days in April! It is a remarkable attended strictly to business, the main is a question no one can answer. feature of which was to re-elect Chris Bro kate, of St. Louis, as Secretary and organ izer, making his salary \$1,500, and allowing him \$1,000 for expenses. The convention then elected their other officers as follows. of Detroit; treasurer, George Beck, Detroit; trustees, John W. Letterle, of Louisville, S. Kreiger, of St. Louis, F. Greenawald of Pittsburg, Giles Stanley, of Chicago, John Ruegeman, of Dupuque. Benjamin Marks, of Detroit, George A. Ashley, of Toledo. The convention then adjourned to meet in Cincinnati the fourth Tuesday in May, 1890. The rain had continued to pour down in

torrents, but everybody prophesied that Thursday morning would break fair, and that the programme for the entertainment of the guests would be carried out. But they were doomed to disappointment, for through the night and all day Thursday the rain continued to come down as if it had a contract to furnish so much water in so many hours. The oldest inhabitant could not recall a parallel of such a rainfall at this sea son of the year. The parade, which was to have been one of the main features of the programme, had to be abandoned. The steamer Cole had been chartered to convey the party to the Oakland, at St. Clair, where banquet had been arranged for one o'clock. The rain was pouring and the wind was blowing a gale. This deterred many from joining in the trip, but still there was a good crowd that braved the elements. and although the storm continued through ut the trip those who participated in the ride thoroughly enjoyed themselves. There was music, dancing and speeches, with an abundance of refreshments. Among the speakers were Lieut. Gov. Ball, Senator Hol brook and H. H. Hinds, of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission. While the weather prevented the carrying out of the original programme, the visitors fully appreciated he fact that under other circumstances their entertainment in Detroit would equalled, if not surpassed, the hospitality extended to their organization by other cities.

Who Knows?

BIG RAPIDS, May 27, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

Do you or any one else know of anything that will kill live-forever? We have on our farm about half an acre that we have been trying to kill for some time, but have not

THE Grand Trunk Railway has disconinued the running of the Sunday Mt. Ciemens trains, the last train having run on Sunday, May 26th; so there will be no Sunday train hereafter.

trouble, I would use the preparation."

Manufacturers.

hereafter so-called worsted cloths were in reality manufactures of wool, and should be classified as such in paying customs duties, These worsteds they held should be appraised under section 362 of the tariff law, which calls for a duty of 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on all woolen goods Clarence 23727; and thence tracing direct to under the value of 80 cents per pound. The importers appealed in each case to This young bull is red in color, with star, Secretary Window, and on Tuesday last he rendered his decision. The special case before him was brought by H. Herman, Sternbach & Co; Ballin, Josephs & Co, and the goods consisted of so-called worsted coatings, suitings, etc., used in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing. The Secretary held that, as these articles were made in part of wool, it was the evident intention of the statute that they should be assessed for duty at the rate applicable for of Tregunter (26022), thence running to manufactures of wool instead of at the lower Oxford 6th by 2d Duke of Northumberland rate under which they have been previously classified as worsted cloths. Importers say they will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, but that will take some time, and Congress will meet probably before it can be settled. In that case, should the decision was introduced by President Barlum, and be adverse to the interests of the wool growsaid: "I have not language to express to ers and manufacturers, the law can be speedily changed so as to settle the question for good. This decision will have a marked effect upon the market for wool, especially ever. I thank you for the cordial words after the huge lots imported before these that have been uttered and the hearty wel- rulings were made, in expectation of the result, have been worked off.

OXFORD, May 27, 1889.

'Farmer's" "big four" letter. I believe else are incompetent. Perhaps there is no remedy for all these shortcomings, unless to try a new lot of men next election. Politics do not affect the result. The senate is a pray for rain in a dry time, but prayers will not place the President's salary back to where it ought to be. If Old Genesee will give it to them and

keep clear of the tariff, he will be on the ECONOMIST.

CORN, early potatoes, and strawberries rain, and as it was much needed by the have been severely injured by the frosts of the past week. Think of four inches of everybody was pleased. It also kept the snow in Michigan on May 30th, while the thermometer reached 84 deg. in the shade second day's proceedings opened. They season, and how crops are going to turn out Stock Notes.

On the 22d inst., Mr. J. J. Hill, of North Oaks, Minnesota, sold a draft from his herd President, Charles James, of St. Louis; first of Shorthorns. Twenty-three animals were vice-president, J. Nooney, of New York; sold, of the Barrington, Constance, Georgisecond vice-president, William Peters, of ana, Acomb, etc., families, at an average of Pittsburg; financial secretary, Henry Phillips, \$239 per head-\$213 for females and \$298

MR. H. F. BROWN, of Minneapolis, Minn. sold 35 head of Shorthorns at auction on the 21st inst. Of the lot 28 were females, and brought an average of \$385; seven bulls brought an average of \$467. The animals Eyes, Waterloo, Peri, Georgiana, Bloom and Constance families, and the average price obtained for them is certainly encouraging

MR. F. N. GREEN, of Olivet, has purchased from Frank Merritt, of Charlotte the young Shorthorn bull Duke of Kirkley ington 28th, bred at Bow Park, a straight Kirklevington, by Duke of Oxford 55th, son of the imp. 4th Dake of Clarence (33597), one of the greatest sires Bow Park has ever had, and out of imp. Bushbury Countess of Kirklevington 7th by Knight of Oxford 6th (46574); 2d dam, Kirklevington Duchess 11th by 2d Duke of Gloster (28392), and running direct to Kirklevington 1st by Duke of Northumberland (1940). Mr. Green has the finest of breeding in this calf, and it should be a good thing for his herd.

rington bull.

ucceeded. Yours truly, LYMAN F. MOREHOUSE.

THE LATE DR. DIO LEWIS, over his own signature, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, said: "I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself a victim of serious kidney

THE RULING SUSTAINED.

Good News for Wool Growers and Wooler

It will be remembered that the Collector

of the Port of New York and the Appraiser of Customs at Philadelphia, decided that

road has reached Woodland.

There is a great deal of hard sense

Grosse Pointe was recently destroyed by fire. He has since purchased M. S. Smith's "cottage" for \$25,000. is coming into that town, and the price paid is about 25c. Farmers are in no hurry to market at present prices.

sold embraced representatives of the Wild

MR. FRANK MERRITT, of Charlotte, pur chased at the late sales at Dexter Park of selections from the Bow Park and Rumsey herds, the young Shorthorn bull Baron Oxford of Niagara 4th, to head his herd. He is a red roan, eleven months old, bred by B. Rumsey, of Buffalo, N. Y., and sired by Grand Duke of Oxford & Ridgewood 2d. son of the noted imp. 5th Duke of Tregunter 45961. On his dam's side he is a straight Oxford, his dam being Oxford of Niagara 2d by imp. Grand Duke of Connaught 56303 g. dam, Grand Duke of Oxford 40th by 5th Duke of Wetherby (31033), running direct to Oxford 2d by Short Tail (2621). He is fit to head the best herd in the country from his breeding, and should prove a valuable acquisition to Mr. Merritt-just the thing to breed upon the heifers from his fine Bar-

MR. EZRA MEAD, of Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., reports the following sales from his nerd of Shorthorn cattle:

To Wm. Paine, Flushing, yearling bull Ruby Duke by Red Prince 88907, by Joe Johnston 4th 32912: dam, Ruby Biush 2d by Silverwood Lad 87706; also unregistered eifer calf by Red Prince 88907. To Baker Bros., Grand Blanc, yearling bull by Red Prince 88907.

To Henry Parker. Holly, yearling bull Red Prince 2d by Red Prince 88907; dam, Patty Proud by 2d Duke of Dereham Abbey 3367; granddaw, Bright Eyes by Duke of Dereham Abbey 35043. To H. W. Frost, Millington, bull calf Raymond by Red Prince 88907; dam, Young

ora by Pax 57872. To B. W. Clark, Lapeer, yearling bul To Ruby Duke 2d by Red Prince 88907; dam Ruby Blush by Baron Newcastle (Vol. 29,

To E. Fulton, Gaines, bull calf Prince Argo by Red Prince 88907. This closes out all Mr. Mead's surplus

stock, for which he has found a good market. MR. WM. STEELE, of Haddington Stock Farm, Ionia, has sold to the Crosby Brothers, of Greenville, Montcalm Co., the yearling Shorthorn bull Grand Duke of Haddington, a Grand Duchess, sired by Grand Duke of Oxford & Ridgewood 2d (Vol. 34); dam, Grand Duchess of Ridgewood 4th, by imp. 5th Duke of Tregunter 45961; 2d dam. imp. Grand Duchess 28th, by 3d Duke of Duchess 51st by Cleveland I.ad (3407).

six feet tall; w is being harve and peaches of from the field owned 800 ac ripe there seve Frosts have New York. Mrs. Molly C

The postoffi worth of twine There are al the American

Jun

per of this city

came to Detro

as evidence

business capac a comfortable

Owosso Pre

the fruitfulne

Rich iron min Fifteen tho ricksburg.

Captain Henr the United Sta The Presider ery has been p. The whiskey which only 13 being carried

> George Becht Island, which t beer annually, English syndic

mated value of

The Presiden trial training,

It is reported ing the bounda the British pos ative. It will

Phillip Flood, ceived arrears o 289, his disabilit 1862. This is the record at the pen

Laura Bridgem elligent under l and had learned At a barn raisi

score of worker injured, and three dozen more red broken limbs. The coroner's of mind-reader coma, and that hastily. The o

released from

The storm of

eral from the Lakes, develop p Kansas and his wife badly A large brick construction a down by the wir

> tecture seems English synd deal of stock in English gold ha of yellow pine, 3 mills in Escanab County, Ga., adj The State Boar

which 205 were f the lard, more third the sampl cane, and comm One lone indiv waukee & North

and compel the p valuables. Nobe The British sq to Bebring's Sea, in the seal fisher:
American vessel now, as before, to out for seal pirate

The investigat Cronin, of Chicag one of the partie part in the traged bring to light th and ferret out al causes that led t

At New Orleans a house where Vo formed and captu colored women a The white women all members of dressed and seem off easy with a fi Samuel Lord.

goods house of Lo is dead. He cam borrowed one tho the dry goods b millions by his all insight. He retainal check which s A syndicate of terested in Penr formed to build steamers for the cost \$325,000 each

will constitute six will be name capital of \$18,000 Dr. Wilfred Ne a member of the read a paper on ciation of his n created consider sts a day whe lated for as sm or decreased in

now. He says ye obviated by prop quarantine system The National c session at New happens that so who passed their ors make such a fork, and show they come up for The evidence showere secured in amined to study methods known

One of the be and want of reci and Canada was Lake Ontario t wrecked on an i though her conthe same man, wat once begun much valuab will have to be before a Canadia the crew of which ed overboard ar

Cornelius Do married four mo \$16,000 in her ow dertook to induc-threatening to ki frustrated by the sisted in holding dertook to fright hang himself in could see him. alert than he ha ally hang himsel him, when shed when she

Matthew Kramer, proprietor of the Michlean Volksblatt, the leading German newspa-

Great fires are y which 10,000 ites were lost.

Frosts have done much damage to crops in

Rich iron mines are said to have been foun

ers rest in the national cemetery at Fred

The whiskey trust controls 80 distilleries, o

ad been a soldier since 1837.

og ish syndicate for \$1,750,000.

record at the pension office.

The storm of the past week, which was gen

eral from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, developed into cyclones and tornadoes in Kansas and Nybrasks. In a tornado at Clements, Ks., Capt. M. Brown was killed and

A large brick tobacco factory in process of construction at Danville, Va., was blown down by the wind on the 30th. Five men were

instantly killed, one fatally injured, and six severely hurt. The mushroom style of archi-

English syndicates seem to be taking a good

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts

The British squadron at Victoria, B. C

The investigation into the murder of Dr.

Cronin, of Chicago, still continues. Sullivan, one of the parties suspected, confessed his part in the tragedy. The police are bound to bring to light the instigators of the crime,

and ferret out all the circumstances, and the

At New Orleans, this week, the police raided

house where Voodoo rites were being per-ormed and captured a number of white and

colored women and the Voodoo "doctor."
The white women, strange to say, were nearly all members of respectable families, well dressed and seemingly intelligent. They got

Samuel Lord, founder of the great dry goods house of Lord & Taylor, New York city, is dead. He came to this country penniless,

orrowed one thousand dollars and went into

the dry goods business, in which he earned millions by his abilities and shrewd business

sight. He retained till his death the original check which gave him his start.

A syndicate of railroad men, principally in-

cost \$325,000 each, and carry 3,500 tons. They

ill constitute the States-Anchor line; and

six will be named for eastern States, and six for western. The syndicate is said to have a capital of \$12,000,000.

Dr. Wilfred Nelson, of Quebec, and recently

or decreased in virulence as is that disease now. He says yellow fever is a blood disease, obviated by prophylastic treatment and the quarantine system.

ors make such a mighty poor record in actual

One of the beauties of the wrecking laws

before a Canadian tug can relieve the vessel, the craw of which, eight persons, were wash-ed overboard and lost during the storm.

Cornelius Donnelly, of Watertown, N. Y ..

system in Pennsylvania systems, has been med to build a line of 12 mammoth steel theres for the lake trade. The vessels will

uses that led to the assassination.

off easy with a fine.

ture seems to have its disadvantages.

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per of this city, died on the 30th. Mr. Kramer Visettly, prominent bookseller of London, per of this city, died on the 30th. Mr. Kramer came to Detroit 43 years ago, and began his career as a newsboy. He leaves behind him, as evidence of his industry, economy and business capacity, a thriving newspaper and a comfortable competence for his family. has been sentenced to three months' imprison-ment for publishing Zola's novels.

The Samoan conference, which is drawing to a close, is said to have settled all difficul-ties. The matter of Germany's demand on Samoa for indemnity is also settled. Details

ownso Press: C. G. Wildermuth has returned from Oklahoma, bringing samples of the fruitfulness of the Indian territory: Cornist feet tail; wheat, four feet six inches, which is being harvested; new potatoes good size and peaches on the branch. All these came from the field of a Chickasaw Indian who owned 800 acres. Strawberries have been ripe there several weeks; also early peaches. Serious riots have occurred this week in Belgrade. The troops had to be called out to quiet the disturbances. The fight is between the Progressists and the anti-Progressists, with the latter victors.

Pasteur's system of inoculation has effect-ually checked the spread of a virulent disease known as anthrax, which has been working havoc among New South Wales herds. The loss of sheep there by this affection is estimated at 200,000 per annum.

Evictions continue in Ireland. In a conflict Mrs. Molly Corwin, of Shelbyville, Ind., has just been divorced from her seventh husband between tenants and police, at Falcarragh, 25 of the police were injured, the houses of the tenants were barricaded, and when the police The postoffice department will tie up \$80,000 attempted to enter through the upper wind-ows by means of ladders, they were met with showers of boiling water, the ladders thrown down, &c. Superior force finally prevailed, worth of twine during the coming fiscal year. There are about three thousand veterans of American civil war now residing in Canand the tenants were evicted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



to take a little better care of their charges and pay attention to their agricultural and industrial training, and to the education of their children.

220 acres choice clay loam, in Isabella County) acres old improved, and 40 acres partly leared and good pasture, balance heavily mbered with hardwood and rock elm, princi It is reported that the necessity of demarking the boundary line between Alaska and he British possessions is becoming impertive. It will cost between \$1,500,000 and to one one. wood, the timber will pay for the land. Of farms all around; good school and good road. Three miles to Clare village which has the railroads. Good new buildings on farm. O account of other business will sell for \$7,000 and on easy terms. Address Phillip Flood, an Ohio veteran, has just received arrears of pension amounting to \$15,-289, his disability dating from November, 1862. This is the largest first payment on

W. E. CURRIE,

Laura Bridgeman, the celebrated deaf, dumb and blind woman who was so remarkably intelligent under her misfortune, was buried at Boston this week. She could sew, knit, read, Boston this week. She could sew, knit, read, alge-The Largest Stud in England.

At a barn raising near Akron, Ohio, as a heavy bent was being raised, it fell among a score of workers. Three men were fatally Stallions and marcs. Over 100 always on hand.
Horses from tuts stock received high honors at
all the leading American fairs. Catalogues on injured, and three very seriously so, while a dozen more received bad cuts, bruises or broken limbs. of mind-reader Bishop find the cause was ceme, and that the doctors who performed the post mortem acted in good faith though hastily. The offending physicians were then released from custody. JAMES F. CROWTHER, Stud Farm, Mirfield, Yorkshire, England.

YAM! YAM! Sweet Potato Plants,

Red Jerseys, Yellow Jerseys, Bermudas, Southern Queen, etc., all the best leading varieties Prices—By express, \$2.25 per 1.000; \$1.25 per 500. By mail, per 100, 40 cents; 200, 75 cents. HENRY SHULL, Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio

Wanted to Rent.

deal of stock in American enterprises lately. English gold has 'just purchased 380,000 acres of yellow pine, 38 miles of railroad and seven mills in Escanaba County, Fis., and Baidwin County, Ga., adjoining. Price paid, \$1,500,000. A good Farm 60 to 100 acres, within 75 mile A good Farm 6016 100 acres, Within 15 miles of Detroit, somewhere between Detroit and Gram Rapids, preferred. Farm must be located no more than three miles from railroid station Will rent for a term of years and pay cash ren in advance. Want possession bot later that August or September. Please address FRANK B. TROUT,



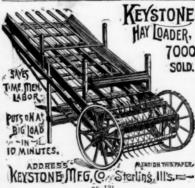
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Bright's Disease and Kindred Allments,
Physicians prescribe it. 41.00. Ask Druggist or write
WM. T. LINDLEY & CO., 218 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ili. consisting of three vessels, has been ordered to Bebring's Sea, to protect British interests in the seal fisheries. The Thetis is the only American vessel near Alaska. Her mission is now, as before, to patrol the coast and look

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contains full and accu. Brownwood Appeal, sirable spot on earth for Home-Seeker, L Hunter and Capitalist. One average crop for your home. The population exclusi white. Lands rich and cheap. Good mar schools, churches and railroads. Address

APPEAL, Brownwood, Texas.



a member of the board of beath at Panama, read a paper on yellow fever before an association of his medical brethren, which has created considerable of a sensation. He forecasts a day when yellow fever will be inoculated for as small-pox now is, and prevented or devocated the restance of the sense of th

I wish to sell one-half interest in my farm, stock and machinery, on North Manitou Island, Mich. There are 2.000 acres of land, 500 fenced, 200 in crops. Four dwellings; five large barns; graner, blacksmith shop and tenant houses. Thirty-live horses and colts with a registered Percheton stallion at the head. Twenty-five head olcattle with registered Holstein bull and cows. Sufficient implements and machinery for use, among which are wind-mill, threshing machin, hay scales, binder, mower, manure spreadel tedder, plows, wagons etc. Will sell on long time or exchange for other property in part payheat. Address The National civil service commission is in session at New York, investigating how it happens that some custom house employes who passed their first examination with homeometric productions and the second in actual control of the production of the second in actual control of the second work, and show such gross ignorance when they come up for examination for promotions. The evidence shows the examination papers were secured in advance, enabling those ex-amined to study up in advance, and other methods known to the unscrupulous.

S. R. BOARDMAN, Noth Manitou Island (via Leland), Mich

Sweet Potato Plants.

One of the beauties of the wrecking laws and want of reciprocity between this country and Canada was shown in a marine disaster on Lake Ontario this week. The Bavaria was wrecked on an island in American water, but though her consort, the Armenia, owned by the same man, was along side, and might have at once begun the work of rescue, saving much valuable property, permission will have to be obtained from Washington before a Canadian tug can relieve the vessel, By mail post paid per 100 B. HATHAWAY, n25-2t

Little Prairie Ronde, Mich Take a Bargain When You Can Get It.

I have seeral bargins in farms and farm lands. Wris me what kind of a place you would like and hot you would like to pay. I can fill the bill for pu.

M. E. PARKINSON.

Cornelius Donnelly, of Watertown, N. Y... In married four months ago. His wife owned \$16,000 in her own right, which Donnelly undertook to induce her to sign over to bim by threatening to kill himself. After two feints, irustrated by the anxious wife, who still persisted in holding to her own property, he undertook to frighten her again by trying to hang himself in a place where he thought she could see him. But Mrs. Donnelly was less alert than he had supposed, and he did actually hang himself, all attempts at reviving him, when she did discover him, being fruitess. Evart Osceola County, Mich. PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE.

I have two Percheron stallions which I offer There two fercheron stallions which I offer sale very deep. Stoch are full blood. One is five years off, dappled grey, weight, 1,550 lbs. Grand sire on both sides is Romilus 873, and his registered number is 2425. The other is a two-year-old, steel frey, weight, 1,400 lbs., and of the Brilliant family. Chung for cash or good paper, Many hes were lost.

Many hes two fercheron stallions which I once I on sale of the size of two fercheron stallions which I once I on sale of the size o

SHORTHORN Hereford Cattle

SOLD AT AUCTION on my farm at

Wheatfield, Calhoun Co, Mich. -0N-

THURSDAY, JUNE 6th, 1889,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. This offering will consist of about sixty head—a very choice selection. Of the Shorthorns the following families will be represented:

Cruickshank, Young Mary,

Rose of Sharon. Miss Hudson. Of the Herefords the following: Lord Wilton, Horace, The Grove 3d, Zulu Chief. A few choice bulls from above breeds of great individual merit, ready for service.
For Catalogue address

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A CHOICE SELECTION OF C. F. MOORE, SOLD AT AUCTION

At St, Clair, Mich., Wednesday, June 12th, 1889, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. Sale will be held under cover. No postponement on account of weather. All animals offered are guaranteed Healy proof. All females old enough will either be with calf or have calf by the side, nearly all being in calf to the pure Duke Bull Grann Duke of Airburge 62933. Thirty-one animals to be sold, all females but one. Representatives of the following popular and reliable families are in the sale, most of them being strong milkers, viz: Tea Rose, Place.

Victoria Duchess, Miss Wiley, Hilpa, Kirklevington, Henrietta, Oxford Vanquish, Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, etc.

TERMS OF SALE—A credit of twelve months will be given on approved notes bearing six per cent interest; a discount of two per cent for cash. Catalogues mailed to all applicants after May C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, Mich.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE -

The Wayne County Savings Bank Of Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business on

RESOURCES. oans and discounts.

teal Estate Mortgages
funcipal Bonds.

the from banks in referve cities
anking house and lot
urniture and fixtures.

ther real estate. ner real estate
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kels and pennies....

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in .

\$4,928,268 90 .. \$ 150,000 00 ndivided profits avings deposits.... 371,639 **66** 4,406,629 24

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this six eenth day of May, 1889.
C. F. COLLINS,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

Correct—Attest:

JEROME CROUL,

WM. A. MOORE,
S. D. ELWOOD,

Cabaci Banda M.

N. B.—Money to invest in School Bonds and ul other Bonds issued in accordance with Law. Blank Bonds furnished without charge. Ad-

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Shorthorn Cattle Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich. of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

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The Shorthorn herd on this farm was neven better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

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Two good young Shorthorn bulls. One a Knightly Duchess, sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607, calved March 31, 1888. The other a Renick Rose of Sharon, also sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607. Both red. Breeding without cloud or blemish. Address

C. E. WAKEMAN, PONTIAC, MICH Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillburst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phylis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohiz Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephons **OWOSSO** DIRECTORY

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A. J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn
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sale. All stock recorded and of popular families.
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
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LOUIS NAPOLEON 207. MICHIGAN BREEDERS Sire of seven in 2:30 list. Sire of dams of four in 2:30 list.

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TEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-y see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn sattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red swine. Correspondence solicited. jai?-ly* Bates and Bates Topped G. S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Ohester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich. jly21-6m R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Cerrespondence solicited.

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H. HINDS, Stanten, Montcalm Co., breed-er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merica je27-1y* Victoria Duchess, Place. Young Mary, Craggs, Constance, Moss Rose, and other high bred sorts. At the head of the

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomons, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933. JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Milch., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of lead-ing tribes. Herd headed by Kirklevington 81757. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses. Young stock of both sexes for sale. FOR SALE CHEAP OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm." Jackson.
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H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of horthorns. Stock of both seres for sale. Corespondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 Breeding Farm, THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich. breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. 228-1y

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Edwin Phelps, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-tle ofmo = popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6350) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale reasonable prices.

THOMAS FOSTER, Sim Grove Stock Farm
Filnt, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Filnt and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
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GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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MITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-ly W J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro 5187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Shann. 48-19 ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompty answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. address, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-36

R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron of August 1988. All standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me. & J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn a cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome A D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorknorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

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M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Fo wame, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in improved American Merines. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. G. LUCE & SON, Gliesd, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the herd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of the e) oughbred Merino Sneep, registered in Vermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own bread-ing, together with recent selections from some of the best docks in Vt. Rramine before purchasing elsewhere.

S. WOOD, Saline. Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and M chigan registered thorough bred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa-line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont rebistered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breedez of Po-laud China swine. Correspondence solicited. E. S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-liner cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

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CORBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class
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A nish the best Shropshires to be had, as low as they can be bought. Free delivery to any point in Michigan.

11y21-88 W. J. GARLOCK, Howell, Mich. GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-

AVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breeder of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Cakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I importury sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep, Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South I. Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. f16-19 VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Washtenaw Co., dealers in imported and breeders of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may 25-1y

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. ERA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known ecorded stock. Stock for sale.

GEO. S. MAROY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Poland-Chinas

A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale

G F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stockin Ohis P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.
, breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale.
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breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding
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Write for prices.

Chester-Whites.

W. TUEBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co. stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an swered.

Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, North Lansing, Clinton V. Co., Mich. breeder of Small Yorkshir pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale. my80-1y

POULTRY.

S. CARPENTER, Yysilanti, Mich., breeder of White Wyandottes. Won a large share of the premiums on this variety at the poultry shows this last winter. Price of eggs, \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. One cockerel and four pullets of B. B. R. Game Bantams for sale. JASON ELLARS, Bookwalter, Ohio, has for sale White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2.50 per 11; White Dorkings, \$2.00 per 13; Pekin Ducks, \$1.25 per 11. a6-6t

FOR SALE. Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Port Huron, Mich C. M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live stock and general auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates. '88-Summit Poultry Farm.-'88

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A large and fine stock of Plymouth Rock breeding cockerels and pullets for winter sales. Also a few very nice Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs for hatching from either variety at \$2 per 18 or \$3 for 26. Address C. F. R. BELLOWS,



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Challenge Herd of Poland China Swine.

Also Breeder of Victoria Swine. Terms on application. All stock eligible to registry. This herd is descended from such noted hogs as Black Jo No. 8441, Anson No. 10479, Jenny Lind No. 23508, and Pride of the Valley No. 10122, and other leading strains; all recorded in Ohio Record. One hundred March and April pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times. Special rates by express.

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Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.



For Sale---Shorthorn Bull Loffer for sale a young Shorthorn bull, willbe oneyear old March 26th, red, with a few white marks, sired by Peri Duke; dam Lillie Bell Airdrie 2d (Vol. 25, p. 817). Fine individual. Price very reasonable. Address

C. C. WARNER, SALINE, MICH. FOR SALE.

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

The sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Exactness and Carefulness of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families.

M. B. HAVES. But the same promptly answered.

J. LESSITER, Cole, Oakiand Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at remonable prices and terms.

Byery farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys at remonable prices and terms.

M. ONTAGUE BROS. Clubbs Corners, impaying him better. The high price of scales frevents sheep. Stock for sale at all times.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Exactness and Carefulness.

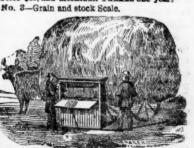
Byery farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys as a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales frevents of stock and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis of stock for sale at all times. makes of scales now on the market are those mannfactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent tbrough us at a great reduction. The prices are sa low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, rool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost, Just look at the prices below and judge for your

No. 1-Barn Scale.

veighs from 16 pound to 900 pounds. Size of plat orm 17 by 26 inches. Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER ONE year;



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reighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons); ze of platform 8 by 14 feet. Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER One year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select

Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales car manufacturers, and the prices above are only one-half or one-third the usual prices for the same article. To get the scales at above prices of course

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be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan dise, the only difference is in the platform. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the

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the money must be sent to us, and the sender mus



DECORATING THE LIVING.

Where are the comrades once he knew When war swept o'er the land, Who followed where the bugles blew Their echoes of command? In nameless graves lie some asleep, Buried where they were slain, And some in ocean's mighty deep Forgotten long have lain.

To-day the crippled soldier comes Where some are laid to rest; He hears in dreams the distant drums From North, South, East and West, And on the shafts that point above He sees the banners furled, In token of a nation's love,

And peace throughout the world. Which flag was theirs it matters not The blue coat or the gray; A common grief-all else forgot-Belongs to them to-day: Above the graves of those who fell Upon the battle-field.

In town and city, hill and dell, ring weaves her grassy shield. And while we deck our heroes' tomb? Their deeds remembering, The children crown the veteran With woven blooms of spring.

Please God we never will forget To let our garlands fall Upon those heroes living yet God bless them, one and all! -Harper's Bazar

SPRING.

Just a tiny blue-eyed maid Newly out of Eden strayed: Lips, a bud rose-tinted, rare, And the sunlight in her hair-Here is Spring

Leaves are few to make her bowers, Bunches bright of leafless flowers Are by baby fingers placed Side by side, in happy haste-

Little Spring! Gardens dark with winter gloom. All at once begin to bloom; Budding branches, lifted high, Laugh and whisper in the sky,

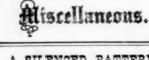
" Welcome Spring She will reach their stately height-What to her are blossoms bright Little Spring, in haste to pass, Lets them fall among the grass-Eager Spring

Tip-toe stands with parted lips Cannot reach their swaving tips. Brushes past in April grief-See! The underwood in leaf: Fairy Spring!

She is growing tall and slim, And her eyes are darkly dim, Deepening with the deepening sky, Darkening with the blue-bell's dye,-Is it Spring?

They are wide and undismayed Timid now, and veiled in shade Comes a sound of hurrying feet, She is flushed with roses sweet-Happy Spring!

Ah! last moment here she stood, Gone for ever! Through the wood Came young Summer, and in bliss Died she 'neath his burning kiss-"Farewell, Spring!"



A SILENCED BATTERY.

BY GRACE KING.

Lat me tell you a story.

It was during the war between the Northern and the Southern States. A great battle had been fought. It had extended far beyond the typographical limits set by the tacticians: it had raged far beyond the ferocity expected of the men.

A battery had been charged again and again. Each time the hostile flag led the column of uniforms and bayonets nearer and nearer, each time the intrenched artillery drove it back with greater havoc, and each time the curtain of smoke lifted over a ground thicker strewn with fallen soldiers.

Finally for one moment the two flags touched, the colors of the uniforms mingled. tossed at the ends of glittering bayonets: then there was a terible explosion; an earthquake shook the ground; the curtain of smoke was too heavy to lift. The battery was silenced: so were the silencers.

The battle turned in another direction: the guns sounded from another quarter of the heavens. Then the sun set it set on the field, but not the struggle. Night fell, but not to cloak the slumbers of exhausted humanity; the darkness was used to conceal the stealthy forwarding of re-enforcements to this point, ammunition to that. The meon rose over the day's accomplishment. over the fields of trampled grain, over the evacuated camps, over the prostrate rank and file, over the silenced battery.

The smoke all cleared away; a dewy coolness refreshed the parched air and made it balm to parched lips and burning skins. A breeze rose with the moon. It swept gently over the field, so gently-as it feared to hurt the sore wounds, gathering all the sounds that were falling unheard from stiffened lips and failing hearts, and bearing them all on-sighs, groans, plaints, prayers, blue and gray together-into one common neutral prayer that rose and fell fitfully, like the strains of an Æolian harp. It was an Æolian harp with human strings.

Around the battery the moon's rays seldom hit the ground, so thick were the bodies, or fragments of them, and the breeze seemed to thicken perceptibly with sound as it passed over what had been the breastworks. With the fitful sounds there were fitful awakenings from what seemed the sleep of death: eyelids quivered into feeble liftings, fingers twitched, glassy eyes gleamed with a momentary light, bodies rolled over, legs or arms moved, like a preliminary moment before

From under a heap of mortal and military debris on top of the embankment a whole head raised itself; it seemed fearfully alone in its life. Its staring wide eyes glittered bloody bubbles over its face; there seemed no mouth or member left to utter them. Allaround were blood and blue and gray, bayonets, corpses, and disjecta membra of corp ses; there was nothing else to see, for the moon to show him. Below the ghastly, bloody head-in touching distance if the hands could have moved to touch them ; in

o speak—lay in a bright glare of light two forms. They were still clasped together in | She walked straight to the cottage, paused the tight, convulsive, desperate grasp with to ask a question, but seeing the grave in which they had clinched when they were the distance, she burst into tears, and hastthreaded by the same flash, mangled by the same shell. Underneath them were their two flags, undistinguishable from the dye of

"Water ! water !' gasped one. A groan came from the other. They made an effort, but could not move one from the other. "You-you are a Yankee?" came from

"You-you are a-"

"Confederate."

The wounded, bloody, gazing man would fall back, from weakness, into unconciousness, which held sweet visions; but the air, getting always purer and fresher, would wake him out of them with a morning alertness. With faculties cleared and rested, he would open his eyes eagerly, raise his head, and see always the same picture, hear always the same Æplian harp of mortal anguish.

"If I could only move!" complained one of the figures near him. "Don't-don't leave me," implored the

All through the night, among the sounds borne by the breeze, the man could hear those two voices from the dving men clasped in each other's arms. Their talking went into his own delirious imaginings, and started all sorts of fancies. It was low and sweet, like the talking of angels or wome or children. What they said he never could precisely unravel. Sometimes he could remember a long conversation between them sometimes it was all a blur in his mind.

He thought while their tones came to him of boys playing out in the meadows; of children in their night-clothes saying their even ing "Our Father;" of homesick students crying for "mother;" of companions on a railway journey exchanging names and adlresses; of parting relatives sending long nessages home, as people do at a "goodby; of the congregation in a country church repeating the creed; of the Saviour forgiving His enemies; of weeping mothers; of sorrowing penitents; of angels in long robes, with upward-pointed wings, flying to Heav en across a moonlit sky. Then there was a confused babbling of both voices, like the babbling of the fever in his own brain After what appeared an eternity of this,

cloud came over the moon and rain fell. The rain being so long and heavy as t render the roads impassable, the battle surprised both armies again by terminating suddenly in an unfinished condition. Squad rons were immediately detailed on each side to look after the killed and wounded.

A prominent family in Boston telegraphed to friends in their army to spare no expense that the body of so-and-so, aged twenty, five feet ten, regular features, black hair, etc., etc., might be sent home for burial.

A prominent family in Richmond tele graphed to relatives in their army that nothing be left undone to secure the remains of so-and-so and send them home for burial; aged eighteen, five feet nine, light hair, regular

From both sides officers came to the bat tery to search for the missing ones, and found them lying cheek to cheek, almost lip to lip, hardly more than one mangled body between them, two battered flags beneath There could be no separation without muti-

All that was possible was done. The eart was dug from under and around them, and both sank together in a common trench, were both covered by one hillock. Both sets of identification of the spot. A picket-fence was put up around it, and boards lettered with the necessary record.

Among the wounded in the battery a man with his jawbone shattered and tongue shot away was discovered in voiceless delirium He was sent to the nearest hospital, and there with difficulty recognized as Marcot; the caricaturist and newspaper correspon dent. an amateur soldier unattached to any

command. The war ended: peace was restored.

From his hospital, Marcot-the hideous deformed Marcot-wrote his account of the death scene of the two soldiers, and published it over his signature in papers North and South; but he had forgotten, if he had ever heard, the names. He then left America forever to hide his ugliness and dumbness, and seek amelioration of his sufferings a some obscure baths in Europe.

The battle-field grew over with weeds and grasses; the earth settled into quiet uniform ity over the place where the two armies had fought, where the half of both of them lay buried. A whitewashed picket-fence, surrounding a double-ridged grave, marked the elevated site of the battery. Near by, the fresh timbers of a new dwelling replaced the old homestead which had been shot away in the introductory movement to the battle. The thrifty old couple, who had been scared away at the time from their property, returned like birds to their roost as soon as the disturbance was over. They were honestly proud of the honor conferred on their small territory, and lived in simple subjection to it. The old man was superstitiously careful to till only in those secluded spots unenriched by human gore, and was piously glad when a proven sterility of soil diminished his crop and endorsed his judgment. He was very old and childish, and so deaf that he looked as if nothing had ever penetrated

his brain except the shrill voice of his wife getic as she had ever been. When her day's work was over she would sit with her knitting on the porch that faced the public road, and think aloud her daily increasing wonderment at a battle in her own native State and on her own little scrap of land, a bat-

tery in her own cornfield. But the battle itself was a cheap hom made production and the day a faded repesentation to the battle and day called Buena Vista. Her only son and child had been killed there and then, some twenty years before. The very name meant to her the clashing of the swords and the shining of the panoply of the archangels. Whenwith fever, its groans and sighs broke in ever people talked to her of the last war and the fighting in it, she would simply ask them if they had ever heard of the battle of Buena

Vista; that was all. On the anniversary of the battle, the battle that took place in their own fields, which they determined to keep with the Sabbathlike propriety of clean clothes and no work. a hack drove up the road from the station their excitement looking at the statues. All speaking distance if there had been a tongue and stopped at their gate. A lady in deep white! No color of hair, uniform, or eyes

mourning alighted, followed by a little boy. ened up the path toward it, motioning to the little boy to remain behind. He sat down, shy and embarrassed, on the lowest step. The old woman, looking after the lady, saw her drop on her knees in the grass, and rest her head against the fence around the grave. The whistle of the northern-bound train was heard, and shortly after the same hack returned with another fare; and stopped at the gate. A thin, gray-haired lady in shabby mourning descended, holding a toddling little girl by the hand. She would not be detained by a word. Hastily putting the little girl on the steps, she pointed to the grave, and ran toward it, not by the path, but over the field, which took her straighter and quicker. She too fell on her knees in the grass outside the fence, and seemed to sob heavily. The old woman saw the firstcomer rise from her knees, and then the other one rose, and both women confronted each other over the fence, looking across the

Each mother looked into the face of the nother of the killer of her son, and the batteries of their hearts shot out a hatred that dried the tears in their eyes, and silenced the prayers on their lips. What wrongs and outrages each one remembered, what the war had left unavenged each heart only knew. They raised their hands to point, and opened their lips to speak, but a simultaneous thought or feeling drove them again to their

Each mother got out her little store of rel ics and spread them on the grass. The gray cap, lock of fair hair, trinkets and photographs on one side, the blue cap, dark hair, trinkets and photographs on the other, with the little pieces of each flag which the kindnearted officers had cut off for them the day their boys were buried, and the sobs of one enetrated the ears of the other, and their prayers intermingled, until the hackman came, first for the passenger on the Northern train, then for the passenger who wished to go South.

The old woman had given the little child ren a cup of milk apiece, and put them to playing. While they were laughing and racing together the little girl stopped suddenly and pouted, and would have nothing more to do with the boy.

"What is the matter with you?" he beg-

"Go away !" she answered. "Won't you play with me some more?" "No, I won't play with you any more.

"Why, won't you play with meany more?" "Because I hate you." "But why do you hate me?"

"Because you are a Yankee." "But you are a nice little girl, and I love

"No, you don't." "But I do."

"That's a story."

Then his mother called him to get into the hack. Each anniversary of the battle brought the others to the grave. They never spoke.

They wept and prayed together when it could not be avoided, and separated, each one re senting more and more bitterly the presence of the other's son in her son's grave. The old woman cared for them both, one just as tenderly as the other, welcoming and speeding them, and invariably asking them if they had ever heard of the battle of Buena Vista. The children always had their glass of milk and always played pleasantly together, until ity in it. The scraps of paper that fell from the little girl would remember that she hated little boy. Then no prayers or es would move her to speak to him.

As years went by, publicity was given t much that was mysterious at the time; exploits were unearthed to be celebrated ; battles were refought by the new lights of statistics; honors, even immortality, were conferred lavishly. Many a family recovered from grief to clamor for pensions, glory onuments, and many a poor dead soldier ecame willingly spared for the gain and profit of his death to his relatives.

National cemeteries and national commen orations were set apart by public feeling, good-fellowship became the vogue, and eld quent speeches were always a-making full of patriotism and praise for living and dead. for friend or foe.

But there was one woman at the North whom rejoicings could not rejoice, and one voman at the South whom speeches could no longer elate. Patriotism to each repre sented a missing son; their country's renewed reconciled prosperity Dead Sea fruit. The more others forgot and forgave, the more were they determined to maintain the position in which their boys had died.

On one anniversary the old farmer's wife whispered to the Southern mother that as state ues were being put up everywhere to far less glorious soldiers, the Northern mother was resolved to place a beautiful white marble statue of her son at the head of his grave

The Southern mother cried aloud in de spair at her poverty, but starve or not, she determined that her son should not lie ignominiously uncommemorated by the side of his rich foe. She sent an order to Italy, and for fear of unfavorable comparison against her and hers, to the same sculptor selected by the rich Northern woman. The artist romised secrecy, and pledged himself not deliver the one statue before the other.

They arrived together against the date apointed, and were put up side by side at the head of the grave. Such was their impatience that the two mothers came overnight before the anniversary, each one thinking to precede the other. The old woman furnished them beds in different rooms, but she could hear them walking the floor at all hours of the night waiting for daylight, crying, praying in their excitement, as if the battle had only been of yesterday. She went from one to the other with soothing words of patience, and advice to make a trial of sleep, promising to wake each one at the first cock

She kept her promise. In the early gray, from one side of the house crept one woman, from the other stole the other, each one hoping to be first, each one carrying her wreat of immortelles, each one lost in preoccupation, forgetting the taking away of the fence, As it were miraculously, the dew-sprink led white marble soldier boys rose side by

side out of the path before them. "My boy!" broke from both lips at the same time. They stood close together in to distinguish, to separate them. And the features-had the artist tricked them and sent duplicates? "He has made yours like mine!" accused

"He has made yours like mine!" retorted the other. "They are both mine!" cried one.

"They are both mine!" cried the other. The sun was rising behind them. The sun would tell which was right, which wrong. The light climbed up and up pedestal, shoes, gunstock, hands, breast, face, hair, cap. The rays shot over the head of one. The other was taller by an inch. There was a difference, and differences innumerable, which the cunning artist had wrought into the stone, invisible to all except a mother's

The women wept. Resembling each other as they did, each statue was yet the image of the original. Who could admire the one without admiring the other? Who could love the one and hate the other?

"They are as alike as brothers," one mother exclaimed.

"One statue could have served for both." said the other.

And then for the first time each mothe inderstood and sympathized with the loss of the other. They fell into each other's arms impulsively, and began to tell each one of her boy-how bright, how handsome he was. where he had gone to school, and things he had said, with a mother's well-worn garru-

The old woman at the farm-house called the son and daughter to see the ladies walk up the path hand in hand.

"Mary," said the young man, "see; at last they are friends. Now you have no ex-

"Richard, I cannot. It is not you, bu what you represent. Your people—' "Hush!" he said, "we must not quarrel again. If you loved, you would realize how blasphemous your words sound. I do love. and I cannot hear them, Every year I shall come to the grave out there, in the evening twilight, as I have always done, where you

begged you so often." "Richard, your brother-"Don't say it again, Mary. If you ever change, you will tell it to me out there on

would never come with me, though I have

that grave, and nowhere else, in the evening wilight, of your own free will. I shall never ask for your love again." This was the last visit of the mothers to the grave. One died during the following

year, and the other, curiously enough, maintained that she would not go to the grave to mourn there alone without the other mo-The moonlight scene of the battle-field had

never left the poor half-crazy brain of Marcot. When the pain was not in his head he could look on the beautiful visionary land scape of the heavenly Mediterranean, and think of the gentle, resigned things to write in the diary which was to be published after his death. But when the pain got into his head he would tear his hair, and clutch his body, and shed great tears of agony, for words-words to express himself but once more in life. Not one word now-he who had been so voluble. He who had been so witty and humorous-never a smile again He would fling aside pen and ink and seize his pencil-the old trenchant pencil-and throw on paper the horrors he felt, the horrible horrors he knew, of civilized warfare the bloodshed, the ghastliness, the mutilations, the unpardenable sins against humanhim in these moods hurt the eyes of the servant who picked them up.

Then the fancy came to him to paint, For years he strove to express himself in color, to speak to the world, to find a substitute

for his tongue in that way. He dreamed of painting two beautiful youths dead in each other's arms, hostile flags, hostile uniforms, wet with one anoth er's blood, and he would call the picture "Amor Patriæ." In the background would peer his own terrible face, the face not only of Marcot, but of all caricaturists, inflamers of passions, exaggerators of differences ewspapers promoters of sectional strife. His physician and attendant encouraged he idea, although they knew it could never be carried out, and they seconded his wish

to return to America for realistic effects studied on the battle-field itself. And so he came to the farm-house, and was received by the old woman, and heard all that she had to say about Buena Vists and other battles and mothers and killed sons. He waited over the anniversary, and mixed in the gathering at the national cemetery with his face swathed in a handkerchief, listened to the orators, and was jostled by uniformed veterans. His aching head eemed to feel better than it had for years.

works where he had lain that night, just back of the spot where the soldier-boys The sun sank down on rich banks of colo -golden, opaline, crimson, violet. The naimed and mutilated survivor of the old conflict lingered till he became aware of others, like himself attracted to that spot where mutual hate had been buried in a mmon grave, with love its guardian angel. And drawing hastily back into the protect ing tree shadows, he saw, hand clasped in hand over the low mound, a youth and a maiden rapt in such converse as shuts out the world for a time, seeing but each other's

He returned to think it all out on the earth-

hour was waking its glad jubilation in their hearts. When out of ear-shot the crippled man looked back. The full moon was rising as it rose that night over the battery. In the silver light the pure white marble figures stood like a glorified transfiguration of that valor which once had strewn the spot with slain; the young man and woman confessing and acknowledging their happy love, a emed the cannons had shattered at that spot forever; and it appeared to Marcot that this suited his name "Armor Patrixe" better than the picture he had carried so many

ars in his brain. two statues were raised to two brothers who were killed fighting on opposite sides durwere killed lighting on oppositing the war.—Harper's Buzar.

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine a this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofuls, all humors dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.

Zechariah Hodgdon and His Wife.

Zechariah Hodgdon was not naturally an ill-natured man. It was want of reflection more than a corrupt and ungenerous heart that led him to consider his wife in the light of an inferior being, and to treat her more like a slave than an equal. If he met with more attractive. To fascinate women a man anything abroad to ruffle his temper, his must depend entirely upon his own rewife was sure to suffer when he came home. His meals were always ill-cooked, and whatever the poor woman did to please him was sure to have a contrary effect. She bore his ill-humor in silence for a long time, fascinate. They may amuse, serve as a bit but finding it to increase, she adopted a of entertainment for an idle hour or so, but method of reproving him for his unreasonable conduct which had the happiest effect. One day, as Zechariah was going to his

daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a large codfish and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking for a fetch-and-carry. The man who will was described the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it, or fried it, or made it into stew, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him for once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several ways. She also with some little difficulty. procured an amphibious animal from a brook at the back of the house and put it into the pot. In due time her husband came homesome covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning fault-finding and kindliness; a man who will not permit look the moody man commenced the conversation

"We'l, wife, did you get the fish ! bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it-1 will bet anything that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. Why in the world did you fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved i best fried.'

"You did not think any such thing. You know better. I never loved fried fish-why didn't von boll it?

"My dear, the last time we had fish you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it better fried. I did it merely to please you but I have bolled some also." So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited on a dish; a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only now added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he "Bailed fish! Chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent stew.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved t please you. There is your favorite dish." "Favorite dish, indeed!" grumbled the disconsolate husband; "I dare say it is an unpalatable, wishy-washy mess. I would rather have had a boiled frog than the whole

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed uncovered a large dish at her husband's right arm and there was a bull-frog of portentious dimensions and pugnacious aspect stretched out at full length. Zechariah sprung from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear," said his wife, in a kind, en treating manner, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner.'

Zechariah could not stand this. surly mood was overcome and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged his wife was right, declared she should not again have reason to complain of him, and kept his word .- The Sword and Trowel.

How He Sews on Buttons

Did you ever see a man in the solitude and privacy of his study attempt to sew button on by himself? It is, in all its details, one of the most interesting perform ances in the world.

First, he hunts for a butten. Generally, the size he is wearing. Next, he hunts for needle. Probably he goes out and buys paper of needles. He always chooses the largest, having an impression that large needles will saw stronger than smal

needles. As to the thread, he gets the coarsest he can find, and this be doubles. He would thread his needle. He takes the big needle n one hand and his coarse black thread in the other; he bites off the thread to the desired length; then he tries to twist it to a fine point. Generally in this he succeeds in making two and sometimes three fine points out of one end. Of course he cannot get all these points through the needle's eye at once. He tries hard to make the needle and thread get on friendly terms with each other. Sometimes it is the needle that kicks, sometimes the thread. Sometimes he really imagines he has threaded his needle. It is an ocular delusion; the thread has missed the needle's eye by half wood.

At last the needle is threaded. Now he his trousers off. This proves a failure faces, hearing but each other's voices. The He twists himself into an uncomfortable position and so would sew. But he canno sew so. He runs the needle into his finger, and makes an inaudible exclamation Again the needle slips into the fleshy part of the hand, which induces a very audible dash from the operator. The recording angel knows what is going on inside of him, and debits him with every item. He sews hard.

He has forgot all about the necessity for resurrection of the good-will which it had a thimble. He jams his thumb down on the needle's head, and it punctures the thumb or runs under the nail. By-and-by he sews the button-eye full of thread. His big needle does not passthrough any more. He must stop. He ends by winding the thread as many times as it will go under the button, and perhaps he leaves off with two or three inches of thread sticking outside. A woman can, through many outward indications, tell when a man has been trying to sew on a button. He doesn't know the shibboleth of needle and thread, and it catches somewhere every time. At last the button is sewn on, and he is proud of his work, __The Housekeeper.

The Man Who Attracts.

He is not necessarily a handsome man Many fascinating men are also most ugly. Wealth, social position, rank, are all fascinating in and of themselves, but to a true woman they do not make the man himself sources.

What are they?

First, he must be a man of some brains. The empty-headed young "chappies" never beyond that they have no special value. They are to be put in the same category with matinee tickets and bonbons-useful while they last, which isn't long.

He must be a man of spirit. A woman soon has nothing but good-natured contempt permit himself to be made a make-shift, who is content to be smiled on one moment, frowned on the next, who will patiently stand and hold my lady's fan while she waltzes with another-can never fascinate a woman. In these days of progression, advancement, equal rights, it is rather daring to say that a woman needs a master. Yet in one sense she does. Not a petty tyrant, jealous, suspicious, unreasonable, but a man of spirit, of strong will tempered by justice a woman to snub him more than once; a man who will demand and receive respect and a little soupcon of fear from women.

Well thus, given a man of brains and spirit, what next?

The man who has no sentiment need not expect to fascinate. By sentiment one understands something far removed from sentimentalism. Sentiment is divine: sentimentalism, absurd. He who can draw the line between the two is a wise man. All women love sentiment. If they do not possess it themselves they love a tinge of it in a man. Sympathy comes hand in hand with sentiment.

The man who understands a woman's looks, who does not need to have the whole story blurted out, who can read between the lines, who can give gentle, tender sympathy and appreciation, will find that he has taken a long stride toward possessing the gift of fascination.

A slight dash of cynicism often works wonders. Not pessimism. What woman loves gloom and despondency? The cynicism that rightly exerted will discover to a woman much of the follies of life; that, knowing danger thoroughly, would brush it from her path, is very effective.

A chatterer never fascinates. The man who talks, talks, talks aimlessly, at random, in mentally maudlin fashion, is but a bore. The man who can say much in little, who can speak volumes with eyes rather than lips, who can express everything in a look or a gesture-he is successful with women.

He should have the artistic temperament. Palegmatic, cold-blooded men fascinate sometimes, 'tis true, but is the fascination of the serpent. A man should be warm of nature and of heart, affectionate, not ashamed to show his love in every act. On the other hand, he is careful to restrain his ardent devotion-to remember the fineness and delicacy of a woman's nature.

The passion that waxes too bold and un disguised becomes odious and revolting.

The man who wishes to fascinate should make a careful study and thorough analysis of that mysterious and complex thing-a woman's nature. He should remember that it is of finer fiber than his: that it is sensitive and easily hurt; that it is proud, and will hide its injuries: that it is forgiving, on the increase. It includes all bread. and will generously pardon; that it is often | toast, tarts and small cakes, celery and wayward and needs kind reproof; that it is contradictory, and must be humored; that it demands much and must be satisfied.-

What is Meant by Listing. Doubtless many, if not most farmers in

this State, have no definite idea of what is meant by the method of planting corn called isting. It is a method by which the plowing or "stirring" of the stubble, or even at to secure it he robs Peter to pay Paul, and last year's corn ground, and the planting cuts one from some other garment. This can be combined in one operation without may be much larger or much smaller than any other preparation of the seed bed. It is much practiced in the west-central part of the Mississippi Valley, where the soil is inclined to be open, and where drouths are the rule rather than the exception. In some counties in Kansas, for instance, the methods common elsewhere are seldom used, and the most of the corn in that entire State is listed. During the two or three years past, manufacturers have begun to introduce listers into the Nor hwast, hence our interest in trying the method here. A lister is stirring plow with two mould boards, one throwing to the right, the other to the left. Each lay cuts seven or eight inches wide. The lister is run through the stubble, or old cornfield, guided by stakes or other marks. making a furrow, or "dead furrow," for the corn with a ridge, or "back furows" between these. Some pass over with the listing plew, and afterwards follow in the middle of the furrow with one-horse corn drill. The more approved way, however, is to use the combined implement, which is an inch. It is harder work than sawing a listing plow carrying a drill attachment operated by a wheel running behind in the furrow. The corn is dropped an inch. or tries to sew the button on without taking more, beneath the bottom of the firrow by means of a mole or shoe-like follower. The corn is usually harrowed once or twice with a smoothing harrow, run lengthwise with the furrows and afterwards cultivated two to four times. In each operation of the ridge is worked back into the furrow, leaving the land about level the last time through and at the same time hilling around the corn. -From Bulletin No. 5, College of Agriculturae. Wisconsin.

> DR. AUSTIN FLINT, late professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical Calege, Fellow of New York Academy of Midicine, member of the State medical societies of New York, Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, etc., says, in speaking of Bright's disease, or advanced kidney lisease, "The minor effects are headache, loss of vision. impaired hearing, involuntary muscular twitching, cramps, drowsiness vomiting and diarrhœa." These are but some of the common symptoms of this malady, which ounts for Warner's Safe Cure curing so many diseases (so-called) which are not diseases, but are symptoms of advanced kidney disorders.

SHREWD ADVERTISERS.

Readers of the newspapers of the day cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the modern advertiser is progressive.

He is compelled to be, else competitors more active in the invention of new advertising devices, will outstrip him in public favor.

The value of printers' ink judiciously and scientifically employed cannot be overestimated: it is the medium whereby a meritorious discovery is raised from local fame to a position in the public esteem. Hence the columns of the newspapers are daily used by hosts of advertisers and in the competition which is indulged in to attain the desired end, the reader is oftentimes

The greatest of American advertisers, and it may as well be said in the world, is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., whose name has been made everywhere familiar in connection with Warner's Safe Cure, widely advertised because of its merit in the prevention and cure of kidney diseases.

By printer's ink this great discovery has chieved world-wide popularity and thousands feel grateful for the knowledge thus equired of this greatest of modern remedies.

Furthermore, the public has been taught that disorders of the lungs, brain, heart and liver which have hitherto been regarded and treated by the profession as distinctive diseases are not so in fact, but are the attending symptoms of disease of the kidneys; therefore, the consumptive, the apoplectic, the paralytic, and the sufferer from nervous disorders can be restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure, which will remove the true cause of those disorders by restoring the kidneys to healthy action.

The advertising methods employed by this greatest of advertisers are invariably instructive, and although the reader may sometimes be "caught" in reading an advertisement, which was not at first supposed to be such, there is nevertheless no time lost since useful information is invariably gained concerning life's great problem.

SOCIETY GOSSIP

A LADY in her own house shakes hands with every one who is presented to her. THE "Collapsible" is the title bestowed pon the new bonnet that can be shut up ike a fan and stowed away in muff or pocket.

VERY low shoes will be the proper thing this year. They will be laced with inch wide silk ribbons, with monograms worked on the ends A NOVELTY for personal adornment is the

gemmed hairband, an arrangement of fine netting to match the hair, with little jewels fastened thickly in it so that the hair seems to be sewn with jewels. It is discovered that Brooklyn nurses have a habit of drugging children when they take their charges out for an airing, in

order to gossip and flirt with the policemen.

Some neighborhoods which have been informed by the druggists have become much excited. The latest feminine vice came over with the immigration. It is intoxication by naphtha. The effect is obtained without drinking or eating-it is mere inhalation The fumes are breathed and produce a particularly agreeable exhilaration. Those who

have made a trial of it say that not even hasheesh begets more gorgeous dreams. "THE girl of the period." writes a fashion is a perfect rage for nerfume. Rureau pads, linings for the bod gant cases, the delicate holder for the robe de nuit and pillow rests are all heavy with the delicious aroma of sweet violets heliotrope and the numberless varieties of

A LEADER of fashion says: The list of ings that can be eaten from t asparagus, when served whole, as it should be, either hot or cold; lettuce, which must be crumpled in the fingers and dipped in sale or sauce; olives, to which a fork should never be put any more than a knife to raw oyster; strawberries, when served with the stems on, as they should be, are touched to pulverized sugar, cheese in all forms except brie or requefort or cumbe-fort, and fruit of all kinds, except preserves and melons. The latter sho eaten with a spoon or fork. fingers greater indulgence is being shown and you can not, if you are make any very bad mistake in this direct ion, especially when the finger bowl stands by you and the napkin is handy.

WAYS OF WRITERS.

Edward Eggleston.

tate."

James Parton writes in the old-fashioned way, Marion Harland dictates to her daughter, W. H. Riding is a pen-pusher, and so is

W. O. STODDARD uses the pen. Murat Halstead resorts to phonography and type-writing. F. R. Stockton dictates to a longhand writer. Ella Wheeler Wilcox "com poses pen in hand." OLIVER OPTIC has used a type-writer fourteen years, and has not written a book or in that time by any other means

use pen and ink in writing, and never dic

Amelie Rives, a beginner, says:

Bill Nye travels so that he can no use a type-writer or a stenographer constantly. Some day, he says, he will "die stantly. tate" till he gets black in the face. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, savs the New York Sun, dictates to stenographers. Edward Atkinson, the statistician, dictates to a stenographer. Thomas Bailey Aldrich writes in the old-fashioned way, with pen nd ink. Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher," uses her pen altogether but after her copy is ready for the printer she has it type-written. George Bancroft the historian, dictates all his work to a

stenographer. Mr. W. D. Howells, the novelist, uses a type-writer. A. W. Tourgee says he writes with a pencil or pen. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, says he writes his own compositions himself, but feels disappointed if MS. sent to him is not type-written. Captain Charles King, the velist, says "it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks;" he writes with a pen orge W. Cable writes his novels in long George Kennan, the Russian explorer, writes his stories in lead pencil,

then dictates them to a type-writer. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN finds he can not compose as well on a type-writer as with a pen. John Boyle O'Reilly writes with his own hand. Robert J. Burdetto writes at length detailing the usual experiences of one who first attempts dictation. He says now that he never bought more ease and comfort than when he bought a type-writer. George Curtis writes with a pen or pencil. Robert Grant, who wrote the Frivolous Girl," says he still uses the pen-

Gander and Rooster.

There's a gander in Coweta County, Ga., that has recently been bereft of its mate. He has since taken up with a rooster, and is trying to learn to crow, but so far without success. When the rooster flaps his wings to crow the gander door likewise, and stretches his neck in a vain effort to imitate the music of the chanticl He trys hard to fly up on the roost and is very affectionate in his attentions to the

Jun

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DOMINI It Suited his last load

rather a ren what he said possessionscider in the l was too rich some per "wimme more com tion as a ma himself at th one to inhe trouble off of

Mr. Partrid ment, remark single," and mind's eye a li of Lockslie. roughs, too fa Green, the me dle-aged man it," said Mr. stern and Prudie, silly ister's sis stop his pipe, as he pleased A sudden th he laughed. "Why shot under his br Simon, w

many a day hired man, hav beside daw in an in He saw his apple red, an ish laugh to "I'll bet a thinkin' of. "I'll bet and master. "I wasn't

said Si. "T ridge; "but ! "Comes to "Comes to th it over in my pretty wife the parlor fi softy botton and lace cu match, frame kinder a out more airs wh

all very we ou're sett Your fifty f was fourtee orter settle "But, Si, Partridge pose I was t vomen get pr is a comfort. don't?' and to brother Ike v pleasant."

"Don't take with an air of you'd orter g "Think so the winter a time. "Thi "So do you! master. "Ri You dress up able yet. The called humly called the har seventeen."

"She was,

"I used to

you'd make a

the lane, there

you the mitt "So she did, "And got n with a chuckle aday. Her housekeeper -she's sorry. "Think so, turning red a "Of course, through hayir up to the squir see 'em all. black-eyed; white, and y eyes are gray, some call he choice, and pr got a beau amo

Mrs. Dobson w

"Hi!" cried

had broken in where you goi "Eh!" ejacu
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squire's little
"Most suita Partridge fami or two on a man say; but you c you mostly de With these slipped to the ster vanish of housing th However, o ridge, dress looking extre the next sta Dobson's with hand, and was host and hoste

apprise them Out in the three young little chirps frightened bi hair, Myra wi "Can it be?" Say it isn't

"It's true, an Bella. "That n than pa, has co

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The list of the fingers is es all bread, celery and e, as it should which must be dipped in salt n a knife to a when served hould be, are cheese in all except preter should be n the use of being shown, re well-bred, in this direc-

ERS. old-fashioned

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ys: "I always hat he can not ographer con-he will "dic-, says the New

graphers. Ed-Bailey Aldrich way, with pen author of "John pen altogether, for the printer orge Bancroft, his work to a owells, the nov-

writes with & Watson Gilder, azine, says he nt to him is not rles King, the to teach an old s with a pen. novels in long he Russian ex-

M finds he can type-writer as O'Reilly writes rt J. Burdette the usual exattempts dictae never bought than when he eorge pencil. Robert Confessions of a ill uses the pen-

Coweta County been bereft of aken up with a ern to crow, but he gander doe f the chantic

the roost and is

ttentions to the

"Can it be?" whispered Flossy. "Say it isn't true," sobbed Myra.
"It's true, and an awful shame," sighed Bella. "That man, only five years younger

FILIAL AFFECTION. a great thing for one of us, because he is rich. What good would it be to be rich! There's a girl who, I've a notion, Would make any household glad. See her beautiful devotion To her old and homely "dad." Oh! girls, if it should be me, will you save

June, 1 1889.

She runs forth to meet him gayly, And she brings his dressing-gown.

When to sadness he inclines, With a smile of tender gladness And his slippers—number nines.

Who can say what is the reason

Why at this especial season Should she treat the old man thus? Though so bald, he's very thrifty,

That she's working him for fifty
Dollars for a new spring dress.

—Harry B. Smith, in America.

DOMINICK'S COURTSHIP.

Please Mrs. Dobson.

Dominick Partridge, riding barnward on

his last load of hay, formed a resolution, and uttered it, although the words were

rather a remark than a declaration, for

He had been making an estimate of his

some people speak of as "the ladies," others as "lovely woman," and others still as

'wimmen folks,'' but he knew that if there

was a Mrs. Partridge he should be much

more comfortable, should take a new posi-

tion as a married man, and doubtless find

frozen elegance combined, but she would

stop his pipe, his holiday glass, his circus going, his wearing of old clothes, and doing

A sudden thought came into his mind and

"Why shouldn't I marry for love?" he said,

under his breath. Simon, who had managed his affairs for

many a day, and, while supposed to be

hired man, was actually master, sat in the hay beside Mr. Partridge, like an old jack-

daw in an immense nest, and watched him.

He saw his cheeks flush a soft, wintry

apple red, and heard him laugh a little fool-

ish laugh to himself.
"I'll bet a cookey I know what you was a

hinkin' of, Mr. Partridge," he said.
"I'll bet another you don't, Si," said his

'You was a thinkin' of gettin' married,"

said Si. "There, now!"
"I wasn't exactly," responded Mr. Partridge; "but I was thinkin' of thinkin' about

'Comes to the same thing, sir," said Si.

"Comes to the same thing. I was turnin' it over in my mind. You'd orter hev a nice,

pretty wife in your big house. And heve the parlor fixed up, and a melodeon and softy bottomed cheers, and a chany lamp, and lace curtings, like they do up to the source, and a chany lamp, and lace curtings, like they do up to the

Your fifty fourth of next November, and I

was fourteen when you was born. We'd

Partridge. "I was thinking this, Simon. Out of the fryin' pan into the fire.' Suppose I was to get a tartar. Middle-aged

women get pretty cross sometimes. Peace

is a comfort, anyhow. But to be ordered 'round, and flung at, and asked 'why you

don't?' and told 'she said so,' like my poor

brother Ike was in his wife's lifetime, ain't

'Don't take one of that kind," said Simon,

"Think so?" asked Mr. Partridge, with

with an air of great experience. "Where

the winter apple flush all over his face this time. "Think so, Si?"

"So do you!" said Simon, looking at his

You dress up and you look quite presentable yet. The Partridges ain't never been

called humly. Why, your cousin Bee was

called the handsomest gal in the county at

"She was, too," interpolated Mr. Part-

"I used to see you sneakin' arter her up

the lane, there," said Simon, "and thought you'd make a pretty pair. But she gave

"So she did, Simon," assented Mr. Part-

"And got nicely paid for it," said Simon,

with a chuckle. "She's regretted it many a day. Her husband ran off, and she's

housekeeper to the squire. Yes, she's sorry

"Think so, Simon?" asked Mr. Partridge,

"Of course," said Simon. "Now you got

through hayin', leave things to me, and go up to the squire's to spend a week. You'll see'em all. There's Bella, kinder slim and

black-eyed; and Flossy, she's pink and white, and yellow-haired; and Myra, her

eyes are gray, and her hair pale brown, and

ome call her queen-like. You've got a

choice, and pretty as they are, they haven't got a beau amongst 'em. This is a poor

place for young men, and every body knows Mrs. Dobson wants to marry 'em off.'

"Hi!" cried Mr. Partridge, suddenly, in

the voice he would have used to a cow who

had broken into a cornfield; "hi! Si Millet;

"You mean for me to marry one of the

handed as you? Go over to Dobson's, I

With these words the old hired man

slipped to the ground on one side, as his

master vanished on the other, and the work

However, on the next Monday Mr. Part-

Dooson's with a neat portmanteau in his

hand, and was received with open arms by

host and hostess, to whom he had written to

three young girls clung together, with little chirps and twitters, like so many

frightened birds-Flossy with the golden

hair, Myra with the brown, and brunette

of housing the hay commenced.

say; but you can take your own course—you mostly do—and you mostly regret it."

you the mitten."

she's sorry."

turning red again.

where you goin'?"

squire's little gals?"

"Eh!" ejaculated Simon.

"Rich folks like you can choose.

you'd orter go is up to the squire's."

"But, Si," thoughtfully responded Mr.

"I was thinking this, Simon.

s he pleased. Who was there besides?

what he said was:
"I hadn't ought to be single."

And I venture a shrewd guesa

Of this fond and filial fusa?

How she banishes his sadness.

"We'll all drown ourselves together, like the seven sisters in the ballad, by what's his name," vaguely solbed Myra.

"We'll run away and live on wild cherries," said Flossy, the youngest. Her soft hand she kindly presses To his forehead seamed by care, And she daintily caresses His remaining lock of hair. When at eve from plodding daily But Bella recovered herself first. "Let us disgust him," she cries, bravely. He returneth from the town,

"Let us frighten him away. Let us show him what it would be for an old man to marry a young girl who didn't care for

"My darlings, here is Mr. Partridge, come, I hope, to make us a delightfully long visit," said the mother to her daugh-ters five minutes after, but the daughters shook hands with the Partridge in a limp and unenthusiastic fashion, and retreating to a sofa, began giggling together in a way that horrified their mother.
Generally they were so charming. Why,

when a fortune might be lost by it, would they appear at their worst now? The fact that Dominick Partridge intended to look for a wife in her home had been communicated to her by Simon Millet, who had man It Suited Him, Though It Didn't aged to get himself sent over with a pres-

ent of poultry.
"He's sort o' backward, on account of gettin' on in life," the old man had said; but you kin encourage him; and I know

how solid he is and what he's worth." With which recommendation he departed And now the middle-aged man sat looking at the giggling girls, who might have been his daughters; and their mother, in despair at their conduct, fanned herself on her sofa, possessions-of his money in the bank, his acres, the corn and hay and apples and and did her best to place them in a favorable light. But when she sent Bella to the piano, instead of playing "A Cascade of Pearls," or "The Rippling Waterfall," nicely, pretended to forget her notes, and she cider in the barn, the cattle and horses that were his own—and he had decided that he was too rich to be a bachelor.

He did not adore those beings of whom dared not bid Flossy bring her portfolio of drawings, because the girl had been making caricatures of Mr. Partridge on his knees to babies in long frocks all day, and was capable of producing those. And Myra was dangerous when vexed; and she felt pleased when Mr. Partridge declared that he must see how the garden looked, and, himself at the end of his days with some

one to inherit his property, a son to take the trouble off of his hands in his old age and to rising, sauntered out into it. Then, indeed, she could scold her girls in whispers. be a second Dominick Partridge. Therefore Mr. Partridge, sole of that name at the moment, remarked: "I hadn't ought to be listen, nor did he pause to look at the flowsingle," and began to call up before his passed as he skirted the house, and mind's eye a list of the marriageable ladies stopped at a low window beside which a of Lockslie. There was the Widow Burroughs, too fat and very lazy; the Widow woman sat peeling peaches. She was dressed in a black nun's vailing, and wore Green, the most suitable partner for a mid-dle-aged man; but "Dunno as I could stand son bow at her throat. Over her dress was son bow at her throat. Over her dress was it," said Mr. Partridge. Miss Spicer was stern and man-hating; her sister, Miss great beauty in her face, but was fifty years Prudie, silly and an old coquette. The min-ister's sister was cast-iron dignity and old, and looked it.

"Cousin Bee," said Dominick Partridge,

She looked up and smiled at him. "I'm very well," she said. "I'm never any thing else; and I suppose you aren't sick, or you wouldn't be flyin' 'round after "The generally refused, you know," he answered; "so I shan't count my chickens before they're hatched, this time." She blushed.

"Have a peach?" she asked. "They're

He took one. "They don't hold a candle to some of mine," he said, as he ate it. "I've kept up my orchards. The place is a sight to behold for beauty, Bee. The house wants fixin'.

"For a bride?" added Bee.
"Yes," said Dominick, "for a bride. She
should hev her own way about things. I could afford it. How do you like being Mrs.

Squire Dobson's housekeeper, Bee? "Like!" repeated Bee. "Oh, I don't expect to like nowadays; I just put up with things. I can do. I don't mind doin'. She likes that. She calls me housekeeper. I'm here because she does; but I do hard work for a very little pay. The other servant they put a cap on and call a 'maid.' Maid and housekeeper. Well, as I said, ef I wasn't called housekeeper I couldn't stay, and I tried to sew at starvation prices aft-

while," said Dominick Partridge, softly "Well, I've no doubt one of the Misses Dobson will share it," said Bee. "When Si Millet told Mrs. Dobson, she was set up, I can tell you. I'd have Bella ef I were you. She's got the most sense. They haven't any of them got too much, bu

they're pretty—''
"Pshaw!" said Dominick Partridge. "Bee, did you believe Simon Millet when he said I was such an old fool as to want one of those little girls? I'm not an old man, I've got years before me. I feel strong and I feel prosperous, and I feel I hadn't orter be alone, but I don't want a dressy baby to bring up. What I want, Bee, is you. You're a dear, darling little woman, and I've hankered after you all my life. When I heard for sure that your

"He was a Baron," said Bee. "Well, that your Baron was dead, I made up my mind that I'd never left off loving you; and jest four days ago I said to my-

self: 'I'll go over to Squire Dobson's and ask Bee again. P'raps she'll hev me this "I don't know what you want of an old thing like me," said Bees but she laughed,

and he kissed her.
"Three young girls," peeping through the hedg hard by, saw him, and clapping their hands softly, ran away to tell their mother.

"And he is awfully nice, and she is awfully nice," they cried, in a musical chorus; "and it was all a mistake of that ridiculous Simon; and you ought to be glad, ma, that you didn't let him find out what you thought. One of us and Mr. Partridge! Absurd. Bu it's splendid for Bee, and romantic, for they were old lovers."—N. Y. Ledger.

NO GREAT MEN WANTED. A Parisian Barber Who Does Not Desire

Their Custom. "Victor Hugo was once one of your patrons, I believe," said a French writer, M. Planche, to Brassier, a barber of Paris. "Alas! yes," answered the barber. The word and the accent surprised the inquirer. "Was it not agreeable, then, to have the greatest man in France-the greatest poet

of his century, perhaps—for a customer?' The barber shrugged his shoulders. "Ah monsieur, it is one of the worst things that can happen to you, to have a great man for a customer. You see, they are not like other men." Then, in order to justify his paradox, he related a chapter of personal squire's little gais!"

"Most suitable match I know for ye.
Partridge family is a good one, and you'rea
rich man," said Si. "Sho! what's a year
or two on a man's side when he's as foreexperience. "One day a great lady, Mme. de X-

whose hair I had dressed, and who was much pleased with my work, said she would recommend me to thirty or more of her friends; and in a day or two she sent me a paper containing all the names and addresses of these people, with her recommendation of me at the bottom."

"The recommendation of Mme. de Xwhy, that was as good as a fortune to you, my good man," said M. Planche.
"It might have been, sir, but for M. Vic-

ridge, dressed with scrupulous nicety, and looking extremely well, took the train for the next station, and appeared at Squire tor Hugo. He was here the day I received it; he had sat down in the very chair you are sitting in now. I had just put 2 towel round his neck, when he seen seized with some great thought and beckoned me to let him alone. He drew a perci from his pocket, took a sheet of paper from

apprise them of his coming.
Out in the arbor under the big wistaria this table here and began writing "He had been writing about five minutes when another customer came in. My men were all busy, so, seeing that M. Hugo had stopped writing to sharpen his pencil, I ed up to him and said:

"'M. Hugo, if you will permit me to begin with you—I am in a hurry.'
"'Um! I'm in a hurry, too,' said he. than pa, has come here to court one of us, pencil in hand, and started out of the shop.

and ma wants him to. Ma says it would be I called after him that he had the towel round his neck, and he took it off. But I didn't mind the paper, because I didn't know what it was.

"But in the afternoon I wanted the paper which Mme. de X—— had given me, and couldn't find it. One of my men said it had been lying there on the table. That was the paper that M. Victor Hugo had taken

"It was so. I rushed away to M. Hugo's house to recover the precious paper.
"'Ah, yes,' he said, 'I remember; I had
no sooner got into the house than I had another and much better idea, and as I had, therefore, no further need of your paper,

" 'Threw it into the fire?' " 'I am sorry to say I did!' "

TRAVELING IN INDIA.

Hotel and Railway Life in Victoria's Eastern Empire.

Country Where Nothing Is Done for Hotel Guests Unless They Are Willing to Pay for "Extras"-Description of an Eastern Rallway Car.

Your train stops at a station where you vish to spend a day and you are about to step from the car when from three to six coolies block the door, all wishing to grab ome parcel from the car. They have no paggage-car in India, says a correspondent of the Buffalo Express, and every one must take his baggage into the car where he rides and look after it himself. Perhaps you may have four parcels: if so, then at least eight coolies, who have blocked your door, will endeavor to handle it as it is taken out of the car and put into a "gharri," or carriage. When you come to settle with them at least en will want to be paid, and in order to get away from the mob (for they will literally mob you) you pay three times as much as you ought, and yet feel thankful that it is as well with you as it is.

On arriving at your hotel you are booked

at the office and shown to your room, when the same rush for your baggage is repeated by the coolies, only their number is less. In due time your four bundles are safely deposited in your room and the coolies have disappeared. Now comes a time for reflection and you drop into the first chair you come to. One of the first objects that attracts your attention is the bed. You proceed to examine it closely and take an inventory. First there is a hard mattress; second, one sheet; and these comprise the whole thing. You put in an appearance at the office and make inquiries as to bedding and room-boy. You are told by the clerk with one of his most bland expressions that this hotel does not furnish bedding nor servants to look after your room; but in a quiet tone, just above a whisper, he will inform you that a servant will be sent to your room, but you must pay him. By this time you are in a condition to say "yes" to any thing, and you say: "All right, send him

on."
The boy puts in an appearance and you try to make him understand your mother-tongue; but it is of no earthly use. If you chance to have a little smattering of French or German you try them in succession, also to no use. Then by motions and gestures you make him understand that you wish to wash. Water is brought, but you have neither towel nor soap furnished. But you may have had an inkling of what you might expect, so you open your valise and bring

It is the same with your rugs and bedding, and after all are brought to light you motion to the boy to make up your bed and he does it with alacrity. Your seven-o'clock dinner is announced and you proceed to the dining-room. After being shown a seat you naturally look around for something to eat, or perhaps more particularly for some one to wait upon you; but no one comes. Waiters are passing and repassing on your right and left and there you sit with *cusswords" running through your mind swift and fast. You can not help it and you are

He will pleasantly say to you: "We have an abundance to eat but do not furnish table-waiters; I will send you one if you like, but it will be charged in your bill.' The servant comes to do your bidding, but can not understand a word you say. However the courses are designated by numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., on the menu cards, so you say bring this or that number. You ask for tea or coffee and are informed that neither is furnished at dinner. At the same time you hear the report occasioned by the opening of wine, beer and champagne bottles, which, by the way, is quite suggestive to one—that is, if he be a prohibitionist. In this manner you manage to get through with your several meals. After remaining twenty-four hours you wish to go to the next objective point or city, and in order to make the most time you ride at night. You order your bill sent to your room, and at the same time you order your "gharri" to take you to the station in time for the eight p. m. mail train, which is always on time and is

the best train to ride on in India.

As the room-boy comes in followed by half a dozen coolies you are made aware that the "gharri" is at the door. Now each coolie wants a job and will come for his backsheesh whether he does any thing or not, so you let the six coolies carry four pieces of baggage. You give the roomboy the amount thought necessary to pay

all and shout to the driver to go.

The station is just reached in time, and by the help of the station watchman and a large number of coolies you are quickly stowed away in the car, a room eight by twelve feet. Your car door is beset by coolies as well as the watchman, all asking for backsheesh, and, after distributing all your loose change to those you think earned it, they still clamor for more. For the life of you it is impossible to tell one from the other, for they dress, or, rather, undress,

Up to this time no one else has come into the car, which is calculated to carry at least four persons. The train moves out of the station, and you find yourself the sole occupant. You look for the bell-rope in case of accident, and then for the short cord on the side of the car with which to set the air-brake, and are unable to find either. Then the car doors are locked on both sides, and you find yourself shut in with no vis ible means of escape, and, as you have nothing else to do, you unroll your bundle and make up your bed or couch. Now, if you do your duty you will commend your spirit to the God who gave it and retire to our virtuous couch, and in the morning be thankful that your unprofitable life has been

preserved through the night. MARVELOUS COURAGE.

Unparalleled Coolness of an Innocent Man

on the Gallows.

In a handsome mansion situated in a lonely part of England there resided, a few years ago, a maiden lady of considerable wealth, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. One morning she was discovered foully murdered. Her man-servant, named Lee, was suspected, arrested and convicted on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to be hanged. So conclusive seemed the evidence against the prisoner that no attempt whatever was made on the part of the public to induce the Home Secretary to exercise executive clemency. The day of the execution hav ing arrived, the prisoner was led forth to suffer the extreme penalty. The rope to be used, the texture of which was silk and hemp, had been, as is customary in such cases, tested with the aid of sand-bags, and was not found wanting. The bolt was drawn and the prisoner was given a drop of eight feet. The rope broke. The prisoner

walked, unaided, up the steps leading to the scaffold, and after the rope had been fixed again and the noose adjusted the bolt was drawn for the second time. The rope

Lee was by this time considerably stunned. However, after the lapse of a few moments he again ascended, unaided, the steps, and after doing all in his power to allay the nervousness of the hangman, assisted the latter in once more fixing assisted the latter in once more fixing the rope. The prisoner placed himself on the trap-door, the bolt was pulled, and the condemned man dropped once more out of view. The rope parted for the third time. After considerable delay Lee once more placed himself into the executioner's hands, but that personage and the other officials, horrified at what seemed a Divine interpo-sition, refused to proceed further with the business. The facts were reported to the Home Secretary, who at once respited the prisoner, condemning him to imprisonment for life.

Three years later a woman who was Lee's fellow-servant confessed on her dying bed that it was she who killed her mistress. She declared that Lee had no connection whatever with the affair, and stated facts strongly confirmatory to her

confession.
Instances may possibly have occurred in which an equal amount of physical courage has been displayed, but outside of the pale of fiction there can not be cited a single case in which bravery ever played a more conspicuous part than in the incident above detailed.

VERY ODDLY MATCHED.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Her Rosy Clergyman Husband: There passed through here the other day, says a New York correspondent, a curious couple, and at the hotel in which they staid the guests speculated with much interest as to the relation between the two. She was a sad-faced woman of forty, with a tragical sort of countenance, dark hair just touched with grey banded over her wide, handsome brow, fine, clear, pallid skin, and a marvelous pair of eyes, such as one sees sometimes in the faces of peo-

ple who are credited with second sight and a vision into the hidden mysteries. She appeared to be of a nervous, delicate temperament, and the handsome, healthy young fellow of twenty-five or twenty-six, dressed in clerical costume, who accom panied her, was most attentive and solicitous of her comfort and well being. might have almost been mother and son. save that there was not the faintest trace of resemblance between them, and a subtle something in their manner led one to believe otherwise, and to regard it as impossible that they were mother and son, even of the type that Amelie Rives has introduced into literature in her latest novel. Neither were they sister and brother, and puzzled as they all were, no one guessed that they were Rev. Herbert Ward and his wife, who was born Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, on their way home from the South, where they had passed a long honeymoon, extending over the entire winter, and where her health had been restored, though she is still very delicate looking, as she probably always

If one may judge by appearances, this curiously assorted couple are entirely content in their experiment. The marriage was a nine days' wonder in Andover, where Miss Phelps lived, she having been considered for years as certain never to marry. She was engaged to a man who was killed in the civil war, and her "Gates Ajar" and other books of that supernatural character, which made her so famous, were written under the influence of her loss. -

After twenty years of mourning she found a new interest in life through the handsome, rosy-cheeked young clergyman so much her junior, and now she seems quite well content to remain for a while longer on this side the gates.

TROUBLE WITH BABY.

What Happened to a Stranger Who Was squire's, and your portrait and hern to match, framed. She'd know. That's only a kinder a outline. And I should sort o' take more airs when I drove you to meetin'. It's all very well to be keerless, rampageous hachelors when you're young, but when you're young, but when you're settlin' down there's more required. Your fifty fourth of next November and I while," said Deminisk Pertia not neep it and you are not help it and you are not h dense crowd that packed the sidewalk. Politely lifting his hat, the dignified Britisher said, according to the New York

"Madam, that child will be crushed Where do you want to go?"

"Oh, sir," said the perspiring mother with an appealing look, "I am trying to get into Sixth avenue."

"All right, I will help you, as I want to get to the Elevated station," was the reply. "Let me take the baby."
The child was transferred to the arms of the sturdy English dude, who pushed his way through the crowd and in a few minutes had reached the middle of the avenue. Looking around for the mother, she was

nowhere to be seen, and the Englishman started for the place where he had left her. He was stopped by a policeman, who re-fused to let him pass and said he would have to "go the other way." "Will you please take the baby, then; its

mother is lost?"

"Now, young feller, you can't give me any story like that," was the reply. Just at this moment the infant set up a loud howl, its tears running down the neck of its protector as it hung about his shoulders, and the crowd at the same time awoke to an appreciation of the scene. There were cries of "Hi, Jimmie, get on to his jags wid de kid!" "Why don't he marry the girl?" and "It doesn't like its daddy!" A thousand people by this time were laughing at the Englishman, who stood helpless and uncomfortable in the middle of the street, looking about as if for some place to throw the child, when a policeman asked him to give an account of himself, and how he came into possession of the squalling infant. Finally the mother struggled to the scene, grabbed the child and, stopping for a moment to accuse her new acquaintance of trying to steal it, rushed

Cars Run with Sails

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph was recently looking at some models in the National Museum of curious cars used in the early days of railroading in this country, when Mr. Watkins, the curator, pointed out one particular one that had a mast and sail. Experiments with such cars were made on the Baltimore & Ohio road and on the South Carolina road It was then a serious question whether the motive power on railroads would be sail horse or steam. The steam locomotive was still looked upon as an experiment. Sail cars are used to-day on a guano railroad on the island of Malden, in the south Pacific. They are, in fact, used nearer home than that, for railroad men at Barnegat beach, when the wind is favorable, frequently ride over the road on concars-sloop-rigged. has a good deal to do with railroading even to-day," Mr. Watkins said. If you go to the byreau of intelligence at the Broad street station, Philadelphia, and ask whether some train, say from New York, is likely to be on time, you may be informed that it is likely to be four or five minutes late, because there is a strong wind from the west. Winds make considerable difference in the run-

"THE DISEASE proceeds silently amid apparent health." That is what Wm. Roberts, M. D., Physician to the Manchester Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says in regard to Bright's Disease. Is it necessary to give any further warning? If not, use Warner's Safe Care before your kidney malady

The Divining Rod.

GOODRICH, April 4, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In the FARMER of March 30 I saw a communication taken from the Scientific American on the "Divining Rod," described as follows: "A forked stick or twig held in both hands; by taking hold of the ends which are bent outward it will be found that the least movement or rotation of the hands will cause the rod to swing violently up or down. These motions are produced by the operator, yet they are attributed to and used as the indicator of buried treasures or hidden springs of water."

The writer then goes on to produce proof where it had been tried and proved to be a failure, and the would-be operators were put to shame. Now as these cases were all in the old country, and we cannot prove to the contrary, let us have some experience at home. I stand ready to convince any reasonable man or set of men that the principle is at true as the needle is to point to the north pole, both as to finding running water, minerals, gas, oil and coal; also I I further say that the principle has been slandered and I can prove it, but not on

VARIETIES.

"JOHNNY," said the father, severely, " are you still reading that history. " Yes, father."

"Well, you drop it pretty quick and hustle out with your base ball bat and go to practicing. If you ain't careful, you never will get to be famous."

An Oxford County (Me.) clergyman called on an unlucky farmer who had lost a pair of valuable horses, and tried to console him by quoting the Scriptural account of Job's afflictions. But the farmer refused to be comforted. "Job," he said, "never owned so good a pair of horses as my Dick and Corey was."

IT TURNED UP TOO SOON .- "What's the matter, Bromley?"

"I've recovered my valise."

"I don't see why you should swear in that way about it."

"Oh, you don't, eh? The darned thing isn't worth three dollars, and it had to turn up just when the company was about to allow me fifty dollars for it; it's just my luck."

GENERAL SHERMAN was once a patient of the late Dr. Bliss, and remarked to him, after a course of treatment: "I don't seem to be getting much better for all of your medicine." Dr. Bliss replied: "You had, perhaps, better try Shakespeare's advice, and throw physic to the dogs." Gen. Sherman grimly replied: bill and told the barber to get his pay out of 'I would, but there are a number of valuable dogs in the neighborhood, and I don't want to kill 'em off."

A GOOD story is told of [Miss Mary Beoth, late of Harper's Bazar. She was bothered constantly by amateur playwrights, who desired her to read and pass judgment upon their manuscripts. One of them once said to her: "Miss Booth, don't you think there is some way by which my play can be put on the stage?" "Oh, yes," she replied. "Do tell me," cried the applicant. "Why, have it ground up and used for snow storms," was the crushing reply.

DOROTHY (aged nine, who is anxious to get a present)-Mother, if you do not give it to me I shall not love you. Mother-Dorothy, we don't love people for what they can give us. If that were so your father and I would not love you at all, for you

give us nothing. Dorothy (after some thought)-Oh, yes, but I do give you; something. Mother-What do you give me

Dorothy (with a nice courtesy)-A great deal

YESTERDAY I sat at a table in a Madison-St. restaurant, when a rustic-looking mar entered and was given a seat opposite me. His order was for baked white-fish. It came on in a very palatable form, and upon the top of it lay a sprig of parsley. This the countryman took in his hand, and after smelling of it once or twice and toying with it, put it in the butcon-hole in the lapel of his coat, saying as he did so: "This is a very nice little bouquet. I suppose it's a souvenir and every customer gets one," to which the waiter smilingly said, Yes."-Chicago Mail.

WHEN Hon. "Joe" Chamberlain was visiting this country he was being shown about the capitol at Washington by Senator Sherman, and in the course of their sight-seeing Joseph was taken to the Senate engine room, where a powerful and beautiful Harris-Corliss was driving the ventilating machinery. Attracted by the beauty of the gliding monster he turned to McCloskey, who was oiling a journal, and asked: "What is the horsepower of that engine?" Felix looked at him a moment, partly with pity and partly with contempt, and then replied: "Horse-power! That majigger runs by steam."

MR. RYMAL, late M. P. for South Wentworth, Canada, called one day upon a worthy elector of Wentworth to ask for his vete. To the candidate's surprise the elector had already promised to vote for his opponent. "But," said Mr. Rymal, "you don't agree with Mr. Blank's principles. You can not concientiously support such a policy as he advocates." "I am very sorry now that I promised him my vote," said the elector. "I would rather vote for you. But I'll tell you what I will do, Mr. Rymal, I'll pray for you." "Don't do anything of the kind," said Mr. Rymal, "vote for me and pray for the other

A POPULAR minister in Fifeshire, in the good old times, used at Christmas time to be inundated with hampers filled with good things. On one occasion an enormous turkey was sent to him by the thoughtful kindness of a neighboring farmer, but as the minister's family had already provided for the Christmas dinner, the bird was sent to the market and

A passer by, seeing the fine specimen of poultry, said: "What a splendid turkey! Just the thing for the minister's Christmas dinner!" To the minister it was again sent. The prudent wife sent it a second time to the market, and sold it again for a handsome

Another friend, similarly struck with the magnificent proportions of the turkey, purchased it and slso sent it to the minister. Not wishing to fly in the face of Providence the good man said at last: "It is clear the Lord means us to have this turkey," and, with the entire approbation of the family, it formed a part of the Christmas dinner.

ONE has only to contemplate the men and their movements about one of the larger hotels to understand just how fast the Amer can people are really living. The commercial men, especially, are living on the lightning nen, especially, are living on the lightning lan, and the rest of us are not very far bend. The man who travels extensively to they have strange ways." "How so?" "Well, Jally. plan, and the rest of us are not very far be-

by the minutes, and estimates just what every second is worth to him. Even the hotel registers are illustrations of the economy of time.

The man from Chicago writes it "Chi." Philadelphia is "Phil." Cleveland "Clev.," Harrisburg "H'burg," Cincinnati "Cin.," and so on through the entire list of American cities, with the exception of the man from Boston and he invariably writes it "Boston, Mass." He can't afford to sacrifice so great a distinction. A STORY is told about a Kingston minister's

marriage fee that causes amusement among the clergy. He was paid \$1 for marrying a couple. After they departed he was about to hand the money to his wife when the door bell was rung. The newly-married wife said she wanted a certificate. No marriage was good without one. It cost 25 cents for a blank that would suit her. The reverend gentleman filled the blank out in the usual form, and she went away seemingly satisfied. A few days later she again appeared at the door. "Mister," said the woman in an aggrieved tone, "I looked through the papers and can't find s notice of our wedding. You ought not to treat us different from other folks." So the dominie went to a newspaper office and paid 50 cents to have a notice inserted. When he reached home he handed the remaining 25 cents to his wife with the remark: "Here, my dear, hurry up and take this before that woman makes another call."

THE Emperor of Russia has just decorated and rewarded a private soldier whese fidelity to his duty recalls the stories of the Roman sentinels who perished in the destruction of Pompeil. When the recent earthquake destroyed a small Russian town in Central Asia this soldier was on duty in the military treasury. Although the house was crashing around him, this faithful fellow stood motionless, awaiting death. The only sign that showed that he appreciated his situation was the facthat he raised his hands as soldier's do at prayer. Fortunately, a sergeant in the street saw him amid the ruins and instantly ordered him to leave his post, which he did right willingly. The undeviating obedience to the word of command, due to the iron sense of duty which distinguishes the Russian soldier, has soldom been more strikingly displayed than by this solitary sentinel, who, when an earthquake shook a town into ruins, refused to leave the ruins in the very midst of the crushing masonry.

THREE young fellows were having a heap of fun with themselves a few days ago, aided by a twenty-dollar bill. About 2:30 in the afternoon the trio went into a barber shop up on North Clark Street, and got shaved. When the tonsorial act had been completed one of the young fellows produced a twenty-dollar that. The barber asked politely if the gentleman had nothing smaller, saying at the same time he had no change. At this one of the chaps very foolishly laughed, and stated that that bill had been as good as a gold mine to them, for they had come all the way up Clark Street from the bridge and had all they wanted to eat and drink on that bill because no one could change it. This made the barber hot, and he said:

"Vell, you wasen't peat me like dot; you vaz pay for dose shaves, I pet me," and he called his darkey, saying to him: "Go over by the South Side und get some changes for dot pill, und you wasen't hurry too."

The colored man understood the situation perfectly, for at seven o'clock in the evening the three young men still sat there in the barber shop waiting for their \$19.70.

Chaff. Every dog has his day, but the cats have the

nights. Learn the brick-mason's trade if you wish an occupation in which you can lay up s thing.

Don't buy a coach in order to please your rife. It is much cheaper to make her a little sulky.

They used to call him Old Probabilities, by now he is simply Old Prob, and he has lost his abilities. One who thinks he knows all about farmin

says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon. Guest (in restaurant)-Waiter, where's that cheese I ordered? Waiter-It's coming, sir

coming. Guest-Well, I wish you'd ask it to Hostess-I hope you are snjoying your dinner, Mr. Fowler? Guest-Yes, indeed. This country air has given me such an appetite that I can eat most anything.

A Chicago Dipioma.—Dullard—I see old man Kilimer has taken to doctoring. Is he having any success? Brightly—Success? Why, he cured twenty-eight hams last winter. City Business Man-At last I am rich enough to retire from business. Friend—What are you going to do? C. B. M.—I am going to buy the old farm that I ran away from and live on

No Money to Buy Paint.—Jinks—Do you suppose a mas with a family can live on one dollar a day and be a Christian? Blinks—Of course. He can't afford to be anything

Rufe Reedbird—Mistah Johnsing, what am de best wash foh de complexion? Ephraim Johnson—Am you a fadin', Rufe Reedbird? Bekase if you be, liquid blackin' am w'at you

"Me mudder sent me back wid dis cheese and sez for me ter say dat when she wants ter go fishin' she can get all de worms she wants in de backyard." "That's a beautiful country place of New-

"Well, my boy, what can I do for you?"

rich's," said the bookkeeper; "do you know what he calls it?" "Keepoffthegrass," replied the office boy, "and he is so proud of it he's got it stuck up all over the lawn." The biggest trust ever known was the fa mous corn trust formed by Joseph in the land of Egypt many years ago. The time has been so very long that most of our "oldest inhabitants" have forgotten all about it.

On Sunday morning. Miss Travis—Ah, Johnny, I have caught you with a fish-pole over your shoulder! I shall go right and tell your father. Where is he? Johnny Dumpsey -Down at the foot of the garden digging the

Teacher—Yes, there is one thing found near the rivers of Africa which no little boy has mentioned. What is this? (Holds up her diamond ring suggestively) Smail Boy—I thought those was found on the banks of the Mrs. Slimdiet (the landlady)-Excuse me Mr. Dashaway, I notice you have dropped a small bit of fish on your waistcoat. Dashaway —Thank you, madam. You will pardon me

if I replace it on my plate, for (he added sadly) I need it. Male Parent (sternly)-Now, sir, young man, I have caught you—stuck in the jam, as usual, when your mother is away. Culprit—I'll bet a quarter ma is stuck in the jam, too. Male Parent—Where? Culprit—Down at

the millinery opening. "What the deuce does Mrs.—— wear so many puffs and things for?" asked a lady at the Von Schroeder ball last week. "Why," was the reply, "she has indulged so much in fashionable dissipation that she has the delirium trimmings."

"Do you like Florida?" "No." "Ever been there?" "No." "Then how do you know whether you like it or not?" "Oh, my wife has some perfume she calls 'Florida Water," and I haven't any use for any place that smells all the time like that blame stuff does."

day rarely receives any communication ex-cept by telegraph. He figures his day's work by the minutes, and estimates that what every

It is interesting to trace the evolution of words and expressions. Cultivated people say: "How do you do? Those who are less precise say: "Howdydo?" In the backwoods of Tennessee they say: "Howdy?" The noble red man of the West says: "How?" while the cat on the fence says: "Ow."

Standing on Her Dignity.—Husband (alarmed)—Emily, there seems to be a smoke coming up through the floor. Run and tell the lady on the flat below. Something's aftre in her part of the building! Quick! Quick! Wife (cold and stately)—Cyrus, I'll never do it in the world. We have lived three months in this flat, and she has never called on me.



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a - Para This can be used in any vise, or separately about achinery. 2 Drill Points included. 2 LBS. STEEL HAMMER AND HANDLE.

114 Ibs. BEST STEEL HOT CHISEL & HANDLE 1% Ibs. BEST STEEL COLD CHISEL & HANDLE

No. 34, STOCK AND DIE. Cuts Thread of Bolts and Nuts from 5-16 to Win Pair 18-inch BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.

PAIR FARRIERS' PINCERS. WOOSTENHOLM FARRIERS' KNIFE. 9-oz. SHOEING HAMMER.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

Detroit. Mich.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. In effect May 1st, 1889.

Depart. Arrive.

*Morning Express. 6:50 a m *11:55 a m *4:50 p m Steamboat Express. 4:50 p m *9:45 pm tChicago Ex. with sleep r 8:00 p m *8:00 a m *Night Ex. with sleeper. 10:50 pm 11:40 pm *Daily, Sundays excepted. †Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily. Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a m, 4:50 and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on! Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for the east and west, and has parlor car to Grand Haven. Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily. Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.
W. J. SPICER,
General Manager,
City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit. WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC.—
Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try
the Wabash Short Line to Chicago and the West.
Standard time.

| Depart. | *8:30 n.m. | Wabash & Western Flyer. | 6:00 p.m. | 1:35 p.m. | ... | Chicago Limited ... | 1:30 p.m. | 1:35 p.m. | Adrian & Butler Accommoder | 1:30 p.m. | Adrian & Butler Accommoder | 1:30 p.m. | Chicago Express ... | 6:15 a.m. | 59:50 p.m. | Bt. Louis and Western Ex- | 5:15 a.m. | 51:20 p.m. | 51:20 p. Dally. *Except Sunday. ;Except Monday

2. In an old barn, fully described in letter of May 18, 1887.

Clover and corn. Southern corn; shall use a Michigan dent 5. Planted in drills 31/2 ft. apart and about Planted in drills 3½ ft. apart and about 40 stalks to the rod. This year shall plant in hills 3½ ft. apart each way.
 When it commences to glaze.
 Estimated at 20 tons per acre.

10. No.
11. I shall endeavor to fill slowly, thus se 11. I shall ended on the couring sweet ensilage, which being quite mature and sweet, will, I believe, be much better to feed cows suckling caives. The ensilage I feeding now, being from the immate am feeding now, being from the immature corn, and being very sour on account of rapid filling, has, I believe, been had for my calves. Some have died after suffering from colic, which I think was caused by their mothers eather the color, immature for the suffering the color from the color. ng the sour, immature fodder. 18. Two thicknesses of boards, with a laye

f tarred paper between. 14. I lost much of my ensilage the second year from a lack of weight.

15. I kept no memorandum. Three months after filling. 17-18. In good condition and kept well after

opening.
19. Feed ensilage at noon and night and dry hay in the morning. Most of my cattle have had an allowance of bran middlings and ground oats and corn mixed, night and morn-

20-21. I believe ensilage the very best win ter feed for milk production.

22. I have fed my horses and colts ensilage once each day, all winter; also fed dry timothy hay once, but no grain. They have done

23. I think more feed can be grown on the ount of land, and can be stored in ace in the shape of ensilage and the sile than any other way. I also believe it the most economical food that can be produced. 24. I believe every farmer who keeps a dozen or more head of cattle should raise en sliage and a slio. With well bred cattle and the slio, the farmers of the far west have lit-tle, if any, advantage over Michigan farmers.

Under date of May 18, 1887, Mr. Moore writes as follows, concerning his silo and en-

"I only decided to put in some ensilage abo a week before it was time to begin filling. I had an old barn that I had no special use for. It had a bay 16x32, which I divided into two parts, put up the girts to nail boards to, then took some old lumber that I had taken from another old barn; these were weather-beaten of different thicknesses and a poor lot generally. I put them up and down from the ground to the top. After putting on one thickness of boards I put two thicknesses of tarrepaper. I put the two on account of my boards making double boards with paper between.
These boards I let into the ground a little to
exclude any air which might come in through
the bottom. I then put a few loose boards in
the bottom for a floor. I began filling by drawing my clover in as we cut it. I used horse power the first day and found we could not get the clover through the cutter fast erough, the clover therefore became quite dry by night. The next day I got a steam engine, but it did not work well the first half day, so much of the clover in about half of one of th parts became considerably cured. The re-mainder of that part was put in about as we cut it; the second part was also filled rapidly. It all kept well, both the cured and the other, but we thought that which went in as soon a cut was much more as we thought it ought to be, viz: more like green grass. We tramped the whole very thoroughly around the edges but lost from six inches to a foot all around but lost from six inches to a foot all around, also about eight inches on the top. We think the silo ought to have been made of a little better lumber. We also think the next time we fill (which will be this year) we shall put it in as we cut it and not begin cutting till clover is well matured, then will fill rather slowly, tramping well around the edges. We think clover for engilese ought to be or rather can clover for ensilinge ought to be, or rather can be, a little more mature than when cured for hay. There was much less waste in the silo than there was in the cured hay. We think the 36 loads we put in our silo (which we esti mated equal to 36 tons of cured hay) went further than twice that quantity of cured hay. I think the sile a success. I think the corn ensilage probably the most profitable, but I think clover ensilage much ahead of clover We fed it twice each day, from Decemher 15 to April 1, to our cattle, and once each o our colts and mares. Our stock never through the winter so nicely or so came through the winter so nicely or so cheaply, and have never been so fat in the

THE WHITE OAK FARMERS' CLUB.

spring as this year. Many of our breeding cows are too fat. This may not be due alto-

to the ensilage, but we think largely

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

The farmers of the townships of White Oak, Leroy and Ingham, met at the Cady school house in White Oak about two years ago and organized a Farmers' Club, consisting of about a half dozen members, which is still alive and in a prosperous condition, with added members. On the 25th of May, they held their meeting at the farm of Mr. Levi Parks, of Ingham. At about 2:30 P. M. the meeting was called to order by Mr.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. L. Parks spoke on the subject of spraying fruit trees. He advises spraying when the blossoms have fallen and not until then. He advises using London purple, and thinks a force pump is the thing to apply it with. He uses one pound of London purple to 100 gallons of water. The poison so diluted may be used and not injure the leaves. He thinks a man can make \$10 per day by spraying his apple orchard. Mr. L. H. Ives, from the Springdale farm, Vevay, spoke on the subject, and advanced several important points. Spoke of farmers joining farmers' clubs, and said they should join a club or grange. He favored spraying. and said he had one neighbor that had sprayed his orchard and thought it would pay. Mr. D. E. Watts, of Ingham, J. W. Gif-

favor of spraying fruit trees. J. R. Potter spoke of the different kinds of pumps used for spraying. He referred to the black rot in grapes, and remedies, one which is the following: Dissolve one pound of pure sulphate of copper in 25 gallons of water. This should be applied early in spring before the leaves start. For curculio use Paris green or London purple. Remember they eat both leaves and fruit (?). If the rain washes off the poison after spray-

ford, of White Oak, and others spoke in

ing, repeat it after the rain is over. The question of the relation farmers hold to society was ably discussed by several present, J. W. Gifford leading. Mrs. J. K. Potter read a paper on house-keeping, and Mrs. Beaman read a selection.

The next meeting will be held at the State Agricultural Farm at Lansing, on the 20th J. K. P.

Milk Yields in a Pennsylvania Dairy,

Mr. J. M. Stewart, a Pennsylvania dairyman, sends the National Stockman a letter giving the records of the cows in his dairy. As he has a miscellaneous lot of cattle it is interesting to read the returns from the animals of the various breeds. Mr. Stewart

I see Mr. C. E. Rumsey's account of the yearly record of his 12 registered Hoisteins; and as C. E. R. weighs all of the milk from all of his cows I think it a little partial in him that he should select just 12 of his best to show records for milk. Perhaps this will rouse the lion in his den, and he will show the other part of his dairy records. Mr. Rumsey is one of our most enterprising n, and a man has to be wide awak be run. Mr. R. was the first man to start in

now what I did not believe before, viz., some of our cows that did not milk heavily at first gave more at the end of the year than some which were strong milkers at first. As Shorthorns are our specialty, I will give you an account of all our dairy c)ws—Shorthorns, Jerseys and one-half blood Holsteins. I admire the noble looking Shorthorn, but I am in love with the meek little Jersey. You do not need to skim her milk for cream; it is cream to the bottom of

Name.	Breed. Pour
Emma, 10 months	% Shorthorn
Pansy, 9% months	Reg. Shorthorn
Rose, 11 months	Full bred Shorthorn !
Beauty, 10 months	1/4 Shorthorn ?
Violet, 6 months	Reg. Shorthorn
Maud, 9 months	& Shorthorn
Nellie, 9 months	14 Holstein
Dollie, 10 months	Grade (
Kitty, 4 months	2 yrs old 15-16 Shorth'n
Blanch, 7 months	16 Holstein
Pride, 8 months	% Jersey
Bess, 10 months	Grade 6
Maggie, 9 months	1/4 Jersey 4
Lady, 91-12 months	Full blood Jersey
Grace, 6 months	Full blood Jersey 8
Vervain, 9 months	Reg. Shorthorn
Jimpe, 5 months	Reg. Ayrshire
Tillie, 6 months	Grade \$

I do not send this as an advertisement, but to show the results of weighing the milk and not guessing at it. I bought a cow from a man who was sure the cow gave 33 gallons a day. She never gave pounds a day. He only guessed at it.

The trouble with most dairymen is that they depend too much upon guessing and not upon the scales. A pair of scales are a wonderful educator, and generally afford a genuine surprise to the owner of a dairy herd. There is one thing to commend in Mr. Stewart's report: he gives the returns from his entire herd, not from a few selected animals which are chosen because of their great milking qualities. Is there any dairyman in Michigan who can furnish a record of his entire herd for a year? We would like to publish it and see how it compares with this one from Pennsylvania.

WHO STANDS THE LOSS?

There is admitted to be a loss by some one some where in the cattle business; but by whom and at what point along the line from calihood to the day the fat steer goes to the

shambles, who can tell? How it may be in other localities I know not, but here in Central Illinois it seems that so long as the people raise babies the cattle-grower will buy feeding steers for less noney than he could raise them. When a to grow larger around the heel, but contracts new child comes into the family, a fresh milch cow is one of the first prescriptions ordered by the village physician.

The children must have milk. In the cities this can be had, such as it is, from the milk wagons or supply stores, but in the towns and villages the family cow is indisensable. The cost of keeping the calf until it can be be taken by the farmer is counted as nothing and placed rather to family expense account. When it is offered for sale at weaning time the question of cost to date has nothing to do with the price. It goes to the hoof. Then turn the mare out without the buyer at what he is ready to give. He skoes, and let her run until late in the fall. perhaps, is a farmer who cares to buy a few only to place with a few of his own raising to glean about the barn and feed lots, thus saving what might otherwise be lost. But unless he has a large farm and plenty of pasture, he soon finds himself over-stocked with a lot of half-fattened young cattle. So he in turn is ready to sell at figures to be fixed by the next buyer. He either ships to Chicago or sells to the farmer near home who has the broad acres and the money.

This last purchaser is the cattle feede proper. As a rule he buys in the fall the best two and a half or three-year-old steers | the owner of the animal takes all chances, to be found among neighboring farmers, or at the stock yards, usually paying about his skill, should not hesitate to perform the three cents per pound, or an average of \$33 per head. He winters them on grass and corn, and sells within ten months at an advance of \$30 to \$36 per head. Even then the feeder is not always sure of having made a reasonable profit on the purchase money, the land and the time invested.

Surely if there has been little or no profi to the last handler, how could there be any to those who bring the feeding steers to the age when they are to be made ready for market? One thing is very certain, the cattle feeder does not raise his own feeding stock. He waits and buys only when the animals are right for the last time. PHIL THRIFTON.

The Proper Feeding of Farm Stock.

At a meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farm ers' Club, Mr. J. S. Woodward delivered an address on the feeding problem in which he

Corn is the great feeding plant in this

country, and we all know that it is good, so far as it goes, but it is not a complete food assert it, as my belief, that in the State of New York a very large part of the corn fed to farm animals is absolutely thrown away, because not combined with other foods to supply what corn lacks. Loss in this way is estimated by some men at fully one-half the amount fed. The animal system is complex. There is bone and muscle and fat. Blood is the vehicle to carry constituent elements to all these parts, but if they are notsupplied they cannot carry them. Animals may starve to death while fat-starve because they have not balanced rations that build up and sustain their frames, food that may form bone and muscle. I had proof of this once in a lot of Chester white pigs that I thought I would make so very fine in appearance that every man who saw them night, at once, see the superiority of the breed. Well, I fed those pigs corn meal and made them fat, very fat, but that was all; one died, then another, until I had lost four or five, and had begun to think there was something wrong in the feeding. Then I examined the dead pigs and found there was little blood, and very little muscle, and the small bones had so little strength that I

could break them almost as easily as pipe stems. They had starved to death while fat. Then I changed the food for those that had survived and they began to gain at once. I had only to balance their rations, to feed what would make bone and muscle and blood. That was when I knew less than I know now, but in that unfortunate experience there was a good lesson that has

brought profit. I may cite another case, a test on Cornell University farm. Six lambs were selected as nearly equal as possible. Three were fed on timothy hay and corn, and the other three on clover hay, oil meal roots, and other food in such variety that rations were well balauced. At the end of three months the lambs fed, in large part, on corn meal had not gained one-half the weight added to the other three. All the fault was in unbalanced rations. It has been found, too, that balanced rations promote digestion. Keep the stomach supplied with corn meal alone and after a time it will not digest as much as would if the same meal was supplemented by other foods to balance the ration. This is a fact that has very important bearing, for perfect digestion is essential to profitable feeding. Without it waste is inevitable. We must call in science to aid in forming proper combinations of food. We build walls with stone and lime and sand; leave out sand and the wall will be weak; leave out lime and there is the same result. We want each material and in its due proportion. To feed young animals growing in their frames we must have large proportion of nitrogenous foods to meet the necessities of growth. Full-grown animals want more of the carbonaceous foods. In either case, if there is any lack of one there is waste of the her. There must be such full supply,

and in such just proportion, that every want be supplied, the young animal nourished by all that may enter into growth, and the fullgrown animal by a combination suited to other wants. Still another want. Food influences quality of product and it is neces sary, therefore, to find what is required to produce the best quality. Suppose, by way of illustration, a cow be fed on timothy hay, straw and corn. Her milk will not make the best butter. It may be full, or nearly full, in amount, but give her an allowance of oil meal and you will se change in color and texture.

getexinary Department

Chronic Laminitis in a Horse.

EATON RAPIDS, May 20, 1889

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a six-year-old serrel mare, weight about 1,100 lbs., that is lame in the fore eet; was taken about a year ago; was lame all last summer; was used but little, and then on the farm. Seemed to get better in the fall; was not lame for three months; was not worked any. Worked her some this spring on farm; feet are contracted, has not been shod in over a year; have used pintment to keep her hoofs moist; hoof starts ow down. Can anything be done for her and would you advise having her shod?

Answer.-The condition of the feet of your horse indicates chronic laminitis. We would recommend in such a case the frog seton, if you have a veterinary surgeon within reach to perform the operation. In the absence of such assistance apply the following: One pint biniodide hydrarg, to eight parts of lard or cosmoline; mix well together and rub well all around the foot above

Scrotal Hernia in a Colt.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Is it safe to castrate a colt one year old he would not undertake it. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- The operation has been per formed successfully at the Veterinary College at Philadelphia, Pa., a full report of which we have in our possession. It is, however, always a dangerous operation. If the veterinary surgeon having confidence in operation, as the animal is of no value in such a condition.

Sweenie in the Horse.

CARSON CITY, May 23d, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a young mare that my man sween ied very badly. The sweenle is well up very nearly the top of shoulder. The mus cles are shrunken badly and she is quite Am not working her; she runs pasture daytimes and is put in stable nights. Have been using liniment that would blister Have used it so as to start the hair, then waited a few days and repeat. Colt doe not improve. She was injured while plow ing about four weeks ago. Can you tell me through the FARMER what to do, and oblige an old subscriber.

Answer.-The term sweenle, as referred to disease in the horse, is a misnomer. The shrunken or atrophied condition of the mus cles of the shoulder, is but a symptom of chronic lameness, located in any part of the leg from the foot upwards ,and from any cause. When we determine the character of the disease and locate it, then we treat i understandingly. It is the exception that the cause of sweenie originates in the shoulder. Answer the following questions; we will then give you an answer to your inquiry: Does the animal drag the toe, or does she lift it clear off the ground? Has she the free use of the knee and elbow joints? How long has she been lame?

Probably Scirrhus Umbilical Tumor in a Two Weeks Old Filly.

CARLETON, May 25, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a filly colt, two weeks old, a grade Percheron out of a Clydesdale mare, which at birth appeared all right, but when about five days old a small bunch appeared at the hase of the umbilical cord. The bunch was hard and firm, having the feeling of a small tumor. It was about the size of a small enlarged to the size of a large egg. I do der to the touch, and there is some i

can I do for her? WESLEY C. RICHARDS. Answer .- The true character of the umbilical tumor as described is somewhat peculiar; evidently it is not a hernia, but indicates induration in some form, but to determine its true character will require persona inspection or the report of a competent practitioner of surgery, either in veterinary or human practice, without which we are unable to prescribe the proper course of treatment to be applied.

mation. It is not so hard as at first and I think it will break and discharge. What

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 31, 1889. FLOUR.-Market very quiet. No change have taken place during the week. Quotaons on car-load lots are as follows:

WHEAT .- Inactive and lower. The tendency appears to be still downwards although values are really lower than the situation calls for. An improvement would not be unpected. Stocks of good milling wheat are very light. Closing quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 85%c; No. 2 red, 83c; No. 3 red, 74c; rejected red, 53c. In futures

and August at 76%c. CORN .- Market dull and lower than a weel ago. No. 2 quoted at 34%c, and No. 3 at 33%c In futures No. 2 for July sold at 351/4c. OATS .- Lower than a week ago. Quoted at 27c for No. 2 white, 261/2c for light mixed, and

25c for No. 2 mixed. BARLEY.-The range is 90c@\$1 10 pe cental. Market steady. Receipts for the week, nothing; last week, 4,500; shipments, nothing. Stocks in store, 443 bu.; last week, 433 bu.; last year, 559 bu.

FRED.-Bran quoted at \$11 00@12 00 9 to for winter wheat, and middlings at \$11 00@ 13 00. Market dull. RYE .- Market dull. Quoted at 45%c 9 bt

for No. 2. CLOVER SEED .- Market steady. Prim quoted at \$4 40 % bu. for October delivery. BUTTER.-Weak and lower. The range for good to choice dairy is 12@14c '8 b., and for creamery 16 @18c W b. Receipts are liberal CHEESE .- Quoted at 3@91/20 for new. Old 11%@12 P D. Market dull.

EGG3.—The market is steady at 12@121/2 for fresh receipts. Receipts moderate and demand fair.

BRESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c @ D., as to quality. HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 1 215c for choice comb in frames.

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, box, \$4 50@5 00; oranges, Messinas, \$4 50@5 box; California, \$4 00@4 50; bananas, yel low, & bunch, \$1 50 02 50. Figs, 110 12c for ayers, 15@16c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100 \$4 50@5. Persian dates (new), 5%@6c ? D. by the box. Pineapples, \$1 75@2 50 P dozen. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES .- Green city, 3%c & b., country ic; cured, No. 1, 41/25c; No. 2, 21/23c caif, No. 1, 4@4½c; No. 2, 2½@3c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21/03c; sheepskins, 50c2\$1 25 as to quantity of wool. HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy, No. 1 pe

on. \$11@12; No. 2, \$10@11; clover, \$7@8; mixed. \$8@8 50. Wheat and oat straw, \$4 50@5 50 per ton. These prices are for car-load lots. BEANS.-Quoted at \$1 55@1 60 per bu, for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1@1 30 bu. These prices are for car lots. From store

prices are 5@10c higher. POTATORS.-Market steady. Quoted at 15 @20c per bu.; store lots, 20@25c per bu. New Southern, \$4 50@5 % bbl. APPLES.—Quoted at \$2 75@3 00 % bbl. for

hoice, and \$1 75@2 50 for common to fair fruit. There is a good demand for fancy fruit. POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Old coosters, 5c; fowls, 9210c; spring chicks, 30 @75c # pair; ducks, 8@9c; turkeys, 10@11c. Receipts light and market firm.

MAPLE SUGAR .- New quoted at 9@10c ? MAPLE SYRUP .- Quoted at 75280c P ga

on can for new. DRIED APPLES .- Market dull. Offerings light. Quoted at 2@3c per D. for sun dried

and 525%c for evaporated. HOPS .- Quoted at 22@28c ? D. for N. Y and Washington Territory.

ONIONS .- Nothing doing in old stock. Quo ted at 15c per bu. Bermudas, \$1 25 % bu

VEGETABLES .- Quoted as follows from second hands: Per bu., lettuce, 55 260c; spinach. 35@40c. Per dozen, Canadian radishes 20@25c; onions, 18@20c, pie plant, 20@25c; yster plant, 30c; parsley, 25@30c; aspar gus, 69@65c; cucumbers, 55@60c. Per bu. green peas, \$1 50@1 75. Per two bbl. crate. new cabbage, \$3@3 25. Per 3/4-bu., string beans, \$1 25@1 50; wax, \$2@2 25.

PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork a little lower.

No other changes have taken	place.	Queta-
tions in this market are as foll	ows:	
Mess, new	12 8714	212 50
Family	12 50	@13 75
Short clear	13 75	
Lard in tierces, \$ 20	6%	a 7
Lard in kegs, W D	7%	Ø 734
Pure lard, in tierces	736	D 7%
Hams, 9 1b		@ 12
Shoulders, & D		a 7%
Choice bacon, W D	10	2 10%
Extra mess beef, new per bbi	7 00	D 7 25
Plate beef	8 25 (A 8 50
Oried beef hams		2 9 00
rallow, 9 b	31/6	

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday.—None. Tuesday.—35 loads: Fifteen at \$12; five a 3; four at \$14 and \$12 50; two at \$15, \$11 50 and ednesday.—10 loads: Four at \$12; two a one at \$11 50, \$11, \$10 50 and \$9. ursday.—None

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 917 head of cattle on sale. Although the market was held a day earlier than usual, there was a good supply of cattle. There was about the usual attendance of buyers, and the market was fairly active at full las week's prices for the better grades, the ommonest lots being a little slow and price weak, though not quotably lower. The fol-

lowing were the closing QUOTATIONS Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. to 1,450 lbs...
Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs...
Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs...
Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, helfers and light steers...
Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, helfers, stags and bulls 3 6023 9 3 20223 5

Pallister sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 25 Purdy sold Wreford & Beck 3 good cows a

.163 lbs at \$3 10. old Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3.

Haley sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 11

med of fair butchers' stock av 782 lbs at 82 85 and a thin cow weighing 910 lbs at \$2 50 Peach sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$3 15.

Bell sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers av 1,050 lbs at \$3 60 and 4 good helfers to Marshick av 805 lbs at the same price.

Kalaher sold Murphy a mixed lot of 21 head of this butchers' stock av 805 lbs at 500 lb

Againer sou Autrphy a mixed lot of 21 head of thin butchers' stock av 628 lbs at \$2 65.

Harwood sold Marx a mixed lot of 26 head of fair butchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$3 15.

Robb sold Capils a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 912 lbs at \$5 and 4 good butchers' steers to Genther av 942 lbs at Murphy sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 28 head of fair butchers' stock av 740 lbs at

Robb sold Clark 4 feeders av 805 lbs at \$3.
Robb sold Clark 4 feeders av 832 lbs at \$3 15.
Winslow sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 8 ead of thin butchers' stock av 920 lbs at

of good butchers' stock av 926 lbs at \$3 50. Bordine sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 907 lbs at \$3 and a bull weighing 1,130 lbs at \$2. Fenner sold Hersch 5 choice steers av 1,200

lbs at \$4. ons sold Hersch a choice steer weigh Simmons soid Herson a choice steel was a ling 1,160 lbs at \$3 99.

Hogan sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock \$20 lbs at \$3 30 and 3 buils to Kamman av 1,260 lbs at \$3 10 and 10 billion of 27 Horner sold Fileschman a mixed nead of fair butchers' stock av 797 lbs at \$2 90 Nott sold Wreford & Beck 10 fair butchers No. 2 red for June closed at 81c, July at 78%c,

Nott sold Wreford & Beck 10 fair butchers' steers av 913 ibs at \$3 50 and 2 good cows av 1,170 lbs at \$3.

Hogan sold Kern a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stook av 970 lbs at \$2 90.

Switzer & Ackley sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair butchers' steers av 980 lbs at \$3 50 and 4 fair helfers to MoIntire av 800 lbs at \$3 20.

C Roe sold Bussell 5 fair butchers' steers av 948 lbs at \$3 50 and 2 good cows av 1,160 lbs 948 lbs at \$3 50 and 2 good cows av 1,160 lbs at \$3. Scofield sold Brooka 3 choice butchers

steers av 1,043 lbs at \$3 80 and a good heifer veighing 680 lbs at \$3 35. C Roe sold Brooks 12 good butchers' steer av 1,105 ibs at \$3 75. Estep sold Wreford & Beck 9 fair butchers' steers av 908 ibs at \$3 40 and a thin cow weighing 1,140 lbs at \$2 50.

Belhimer sold Kamman a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 855 lbs at Astley sold Sullivan 11 good butchers' steers av 966 lbs at \$3 65 and 2 good cows av 1,23 bs at \$3.

Holmes sold Caplis a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 756 lbs at \$5 15. Beardsley sold Burt Spencer 11 fair butch ers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$3 40.

Sprague sold Reagan a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 629 lbs at \$2 60. McColl sold Marx a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 792 lbs at \$3 and 5 av 958 lbs at \$2 90. 958 los at \$2 90.

Pickering sold Farnam a mixed lot of 4
head of fair butchers' stock av 787 lbs at
\$3 10 and 2 fair butchers' steers a7 940 lbs at

Pinkney sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 777 lbs at \$2 50. Wietzel sold Mason a mixed lot of 22 head of thin butchers' stock av 833 lbs at \$2 75. Estep sold Mason a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 733 lbs at \$2 70. Beardsley sold J Wreford 3 fair heifers and

good cow av 805 lbs at \$3 20. Haley sold Purdy a mixed lot of 17 head of hin butchers' stock av 834 lbs at \$2 65. Longcor sold J Wreford 3 good heifers ay 790 lbs at \$3 50. Marx sold Clark 11 feeders av 880 lbs a

The offerings of sheep numbered 749 head The sheep market was slow and prices ranged somewhat lower than those of last week. Gleason sold Wreford & Beck 110 av 67 lb Hawley sold Morey 21, part lambs, av 73 bs at \$4 25. Standlick sold Young 31 av 81 lbs at \$4.

Cullen sold Baxter 63, part lambs, av 61 lbs Wietzel sold Young 25 lambs av 67 lbs at Simmons sold sold Fitzpatrick 74 av 65 lbs Beihimer sold Morey 44 av 72 lbs at \$3 50. nogs.

The offerings of hogs numbered 570 head. The demand for hogs was active and the re ceipts were closed out at last week's prices. Pinkney sold R S Webb 16 av 178 lbs at \$4 56 and 11 pigs to John Robinson av 86 lbs at \$4 90. Webb sold Nye 19 av 124 lbs at \$4 85.

Parks sold Webb Bros 69 av 171 ibs at \$4 50. Gleason sold Rauss 53 av 158 ibs at \$4 50. and 10 pigs to Kuner av 97 ibs at \$4 85. Gienn sold Rauss 23 av 167 ibs at \$4 50. Nichols sold Rauss 8 av 152 ibs at \$4 50. Brooks sold Webb Bros 21 av 209 lbs at Bordine sold Webb Bros 78 av 171 lbs at \$4 50 and 9 pigs to Ford av 121 lbs at \$4 75.
Wietzel sold Kuner 22 pigs av 86 lbs at

Robb sold Webb Bros 27 av 162 lbs at \$4 50. Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 27 av 182 os at \$4 50. Moore sold Webb Bros 6 av 210 lbs at \$4 50. Longcor sold R S Webb 26 av 175 lbs at Weber sold Webb Bros 18 av 159 lbs at \$4 50.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

George sold Adams 8 av 121 lbs at \$4 75.

MADE

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 308 head. For butchers' cattle the demand was active, and for the better grades ouyers paid an advance of 10 cents over the rates of last week. Common lots were dull and weak. Shipping cattle were in light demand and the bulk of this class went east in

first hands. Spencer sold Kraft 5 good butchers' steers av 1,098 lbs at \$3 65. C Roe sold Sullivan 8 fair shipping steers av

1,191 lbs at \$3 75. McQuillan sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 781 lbs at \$2 50, and 8 good ones to Wreford & Beck av 951 lbs at \$3 30. Ramsey sold Reagan a mixed let of 25 hea of coarse butchers' stock av 696 lbs at

\$ Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 10 fair butchers' steers av 1,013 lbs at \$3 50 and 2 good cows av 985 lbs at \$3 10. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 23

ead of good butchers' stock av 851 lbs at McQuillan sold Steele 4 stockers av 722 lbs at \$2 70. Capwell sold Brooka 9 stockers av 720 lbs at

\$2 50; a bull weighing 1,110 lbs at the same price and a feeder to Sullivan weighing 840 lbs at \$3.

O Hara sold Brooka 8 fair butchers' steers av 971 lbs at \$3 35 and 2 thin cows to Reagan av 880 lbs at \$2 45. SHEEP.

Only one bunch of 84 sheep were on sale These were part lambs, averaged 69 pounds and brought \$3 50 per hundred.

The receipts of hogs numbered 215 head I'nree lots were sold at last week's prices and he balance were shipped out. C Boe sold Webb Bros 47 av 172 lbs at \$1 51

McQuillan sold Ramsey 12 av 130 lbs at Ramsey sold John Robinson 12 pigs av 99 lbs at \$5 25.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 42,930 against 45,308 last week. Shipments 16,156 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 10,461 head The demand for all grades was active, and for the best cattle prices were 5 cents higher than on Saturday. Sixty-nine head of 1,449 lb steers sold at \$4 35, which was the top of the market. Shippers paid \$3 50@4 35 for 1,040 to 1,650 lb steers. Exporters paid \$3 90@4 20 fo 1,340 to 1,538 lb steers. Dressed beef men purchased 901 to 1,615 lb steers at \$3 45@4 25. Most of the native steers sold at \$3 85@4 10. Some 1,066 lb heifers sold at \$4 05; some 935 ib steers at \$3 80; some 1,080 lb steers at \$4; some 1,597 lb steers at \$3 95, and 1,477 lb steers at \$3 85. Eleven car loads of 1,322 lb Nebraska cattle sold at \$4 20; over 200 head of corn-fed "rangers" av 1,343 lbs sold at \$3 95. Native yearlings av 650 to 940 lbs sold at \$3 20 @3 80. Texas cattle sold at \$2 15@2 75 for cows and \$2 75@3 60 for steers. Stock cattle sold at \$2 40@3 50. Most of the native cows sold at \$2 50@2 95; bulls and stags principally at \$2 75@3 10. Common cattle were 5 cents lower on Tuesday and all grades were slo on Wednesday. The market on Thursday was active and prices advanced 5@10 cents.

On Friday the market was active and	nrm,
closing at the following	
QUOTATIONS:	
Good to choice steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs 4 2 Fair to good 1,000 to 1,500 lbs, 3 7 Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250	004 20
Fancy native cows and heifers 3 1 Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100	003 25
lbs 2 3	00 800
Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs 2 1 Stockers and Feeders 2 6	023 65
Texas steers 2 6	002 60
Hogs.—Receipts 82,392, against 59,38 week. Shipments 19,707. The receipt	ots of
hogs on Monday numbered 17,188 head. demand for hogs was fairly active and t ceipts were closed out at Saturday's r	he re-

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Poor to prime light sold at \$4 40@4 65; infer mixed to choice heavy, \$4 35@4 60; skips and culls, \$3 50@4 25. Prices declined 10@15 cents on Tuesday, but the market was a shade stronger on Wednesday, and on Thursday advanced 10 cents. On Friday the demand was fairly active and ruled firmer. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 50@4 75; interior mixed to heavy, \$4 40@4 60; skips and culls,

Buffalo.

revious week. The market opened up on Monday with 130 car loads of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was large and the demand active at an advance of 5@10 cents over the prices of last week on all grades excepting heavy shipping cattle, which were dull and weak. Good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers were quoted at \$4 20@4 30; good 1,400 to 1,500 1b do at \$4 10@4 15; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do at \$4@4 15; good 1,200 to 1,300 1b do at \$4 10@ 4 20; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do at \$3 80@4 15; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do at \$3 50@3 80; good 900 to 1,000 lb do at \$3 45@3 65; mixed butchers and cows and heifers at \$3 25@3 75; fat bulls at \$2 10@2 90; stockers and feeders at \$2 75@3 25. There were no cattle on sale up to Thursday night. On Friday the receipts were light and the market ruled strong at the

QUOTATIONS: 84 23C24 40 300d beeves--Well-fattened steers Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

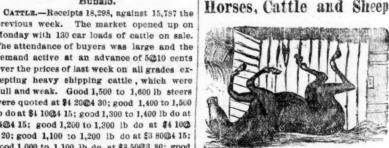
Medium Grades—Steers to the flesh, weighing 1,00 to 1,400 to 1,400 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality...

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city elements, weighing 900to 1,000 lbs. mon steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Michigan stock cattle, common to choice..... Michigan feeders, fair to choice..... Fat bulls fair to extra..... SHEEP.—Receipts 31,600, against 25,600 the previous week. There were 38 car loads of sheep on sale Monday. The demand was good and the market 10 cents higher than or sturday. Good 90 to 100 lb sheep brought \$4 35@4 60; good 70 to 80 lb do, \$3 50@3 75; oulls, \$2@3; the market closed strong with about everything sold. There were about 5 loads of lambs for sale. The demand was fair, and they were all sold at the following quotations: Good 75 to 85 lb lambs, \$5@5 60; good 85 to 75 lb 48 \$4 50.95; common. \$3@4.

rood 65 to 75 lb do, \$4 50@5; common, \$3@4. Prioes were strong on Tuesday, advanced 52 10 cents on Wednosday, ruled easier on Tuesday, and closed on Friday with good 90 to 100 b sheep selling at \$4 4004 70; good 70 to 80 lb. 575; common to good 55 to 65 lb, \$4@4 50. Hogs.—Receipts 37,661, against 41,113 the previous week. There were 90 car loads of previous week. There were so car loads of hogs on sale Monday. The demand was fair at prices 10@15 cents lower on Yorkers than on Saturday; 900 head of Yorkers were sold at \$4 70@4 75, but the bulk at \$4 75; pigs brought \$4 86@5 15; medium weights, \$4 60@4 65; roughs, \$4, and stags \$3@3 25. The market weeklew on Tuesday at forms prices. roughs, \$4, and stage \$000.00. Into marker was slow on Tuesday at former prices. There was a decline of 5@10 cents on Wednesday. The market was steady on Thursday and closed strong on Friday with pigs and Yorkers selling at \$4 80@5 05; selected medium weight, \$4,50@4 60.

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Speech—Girls Chaff.... Veterinary.—Hip Poultry Diseas Shoulder-A Ca struments... Commercial

A Remarkable D

WHAT IS AN

Agri

Mr. Jas. W. Bu sting communic this issue, regardi it he argues that w shire full justice Button is a well and sheep, and his carry much weight him. He is a war shire, and an eff claims as the best

breeds as produce

His report of the

flock is interestin tained per head is large, and shows the shearing quali within the past si suggest that the si dozen good flocks for the breed; and bar what the averis per head, and th ords of such hea one he reports, or breeders of thoro see that an avera what any one cou was watching the an opinion. In ports the shearing and of Mr. Hawley ton will see from crease weights of were the entire nur

State shorn, their

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Take the case

and what do we

thoroughbreds ave clip of the State per head. Of co Shropshires will b are in fewer hand those who will gi intelligent care the of grade Merinos. must be content w lbs. to bring the figures, and yet v to find a flock of shear a fleece of f must exist, for each average to ridicula shearing qualities sidered. And it the Shropshire or greater the increase will be difference poorest flocks, as production of both our own observati

Millet or If one has a poo grass and white prove it without before the daisies

of information, w

fleece an average

a Shropshire year!

mediately plow t harrow with a goo a good coat of stab it, or a good dress tilizer, which shou in with the millet grow much till he makes very rapid ity in about six w odder, either for

for making into h much. It will gr the season is no